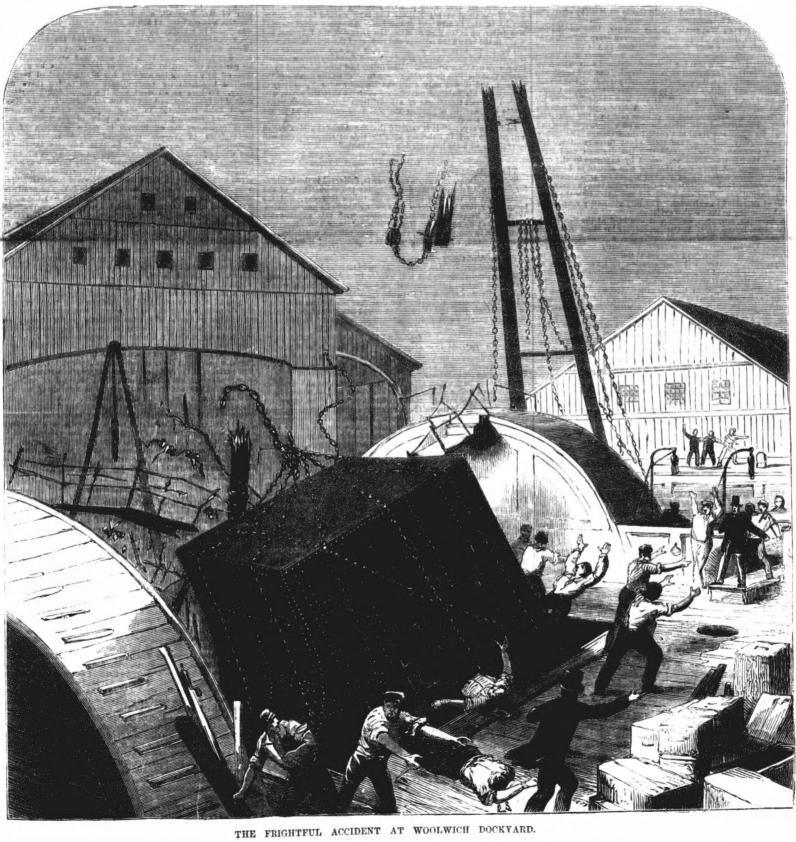
John Dicks 313 oftrand DENNY ILLUSTRATED

No. 32.-Vol. I. New Series.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864.

ONE PENNY.



Notes of the Week.

On Saturday morning, between the hours of seven and eight, a woman of the name of Mary Richardson committed suicide by throwing herself into a water-butt at the rear of her residence, 7, Victoria-place, Lower-road, Islington. The deceased has for some time past been in great distress owing to her work, she being a laundress, falling off. She has two illegitimate children which she swore at the Clerkenwell Police-court a few months since, when an order was made on the father to pay 2s. 6d. per week for each, but it is stated that the father has been very irregular in his payments, and that has also preyed on her mind. On the previous Friday night she was heard to say that she was so distressed in her mind that she was afraid that she would commit suicide, and on Saturday morning before the other lodgers were about she got a chair, and threw herself into the water-butt as the water was coming in. When she was got out life was extinct.

On Saturday afternoon, as a crowd was pouring out of Astley's Theatre, a gentleman felt his watch chain suddenly out or wrenched off. Discovering the thief, who was endeavouring to get away, the gentleman darted after him, raising a cry of "Stop thief!" The latter, with the valuable gold watch in his hand, rushed through the crowd, doubled round a cab, and darted down the Cornwalload. The gentleman was close at the scoundrel's heels, but in attempting to turn round the cab he was less successful than the practised thief, and fell. He was, however, up in a moment, and with several others joined in the full cry. It was, however, too late to catch the robber, who, finding a man gaining on him, threw down the watch and succeeded in getting clear off. The picked-up and readily-restored watch was then the centre of attraction. The gentleman rewarded two men, who had endasvoured to stop the thief; the crowd commented and offered advice gratis, as crowds will, and then slowly dispersed. The gentleman, pocketing h's gold watch, and perhaps vowing to watch his pocket better for the future, a

THE Duke of Cleveland died at Raby Castle on Monday afternoon

future, as he, too, wended his way onward, had leisure to reflect that during all this time there was not one policeman visible or within hall.

The Duke of Cleveland died at Raby Castle on Monday afternoon between three and four o'clock.

Mr. H. Raffles Walther, deputy coroner, held an inquest at the London Hospital, respecting the death of Mary Barrett, aged seventy-four years, a poor woman, who died in the public street from destitution. Jane Hobinson, of No. 9, Flower and Deanstreet, Spitalfields, said that the deceased obtained a livelihood by begging nightly in the district of Whitechapel. She had applied to the workhouse, and on the previous Thursday evening she set out with witness and another woman to go to the Whitechapel Union. Upon reaching Old Montague-street she was suddenly taken iil, and fell insensible upon the pavement. A measenger was sent for Mr. Coleman, the surgeon, and he at once saw that life was quite extinct. The deceased died while sitting on a doorstep. She had paid 3d. for a bed, and lived at a cheap lodging-house. The money was paid nightly, and she lived there about three months. Mr. Mathew Ooleman, M. R.O.S., said that the deceased died from disease of the heart, no doubt accelerated by exposure to the cold and destitution. A juror said that the case seemed to be one of starvation, more especially as she had begged for an existence at such an advanced age. The Deputy-Coroner said that the case was a very painful one. Half the world did not know how the other half lived or gained an existence. The jury ultimately returned a verdict according to the medical evidence.

On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held at the Sea Witch public-house, before Mr. C. F. Caritar, coroner for Weet Kent, on the body of Joseph Brady, aged thirty-one, a workman in the employ of the National Company for Boatbuilding by Machinery. The deceased, it appears, was engaged at the company's works in the Greenwich marshes, and had occasion to leave a bench at which a saw is worked by steam power for the purpo

THE FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT WOOLWICH DOOKYARD.

THE front illustration represents a fearful accident that occurred at Woolwich Dockyard, causing the death of four workmen and severe injuries to several others employed at the establishment. The accident, as fully described in last week's number of this journal, was occasioned by the breaking of a chain employed in lifting the boilers from the steamer Spiteful.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

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The Federal agents are persevering in their endeavours to fill the thinned ranks of the American armies with the youths of Ireland. One of these persons has been pursuing his avocations in Galway for the last week with considerable success, as appears from the following account in the Galway Express:—

"The town of Galway has been considerably enlivened this week by a visit of an Irish American, a native of Loughres, who has kindly offered to take out to America, free, as many able-bodied men as he can procure. As soon as the object of the visit of Mr. Feeny (for such is his name) was known, large numbers of our poor labourers proceeded to his quarters anxious to be booked. He stated that he had been commissioned by a railway contractor young any to engage as many labourers as he could in Ireland to we keep the procure an outfit, and 8s. a day is promised them on arrival at their destination, but where that is we have not been able to learn. Each man is to have 2s. per day stopped out of this salary, to reimburse his emplyers for the expense incurred. Large numbers are said to have entered their names on these terms. In Loughrea Mr. Feeny is said to have procured over 250 men, and in Galway, although the booking only commenced on Friday, more than two hundred are said to have got their names enrolled. Whether these men are ougated as buna fide labourers or otherwise it is impossible to determine. It is said that Mr. Feeny was arrested under the Foreign Eulistment Act in Loughrea, on suspicion of enlisting for the Federal army, but as no proof could be had he was acquitted."

Foreign Rews.

FRANCE.

The caremony of conferring the Cardinal's hat upon Monseigneur de Bonnechose took place the other day. The Cardinal having addressed the Emperor, his Majesty replied as follows, and alluded pointedly to the demand made by M. Thiers and others in the Legislative Assembly for more personal and political liberty:—

"Your eminence is right to say that the honours of this world are heavy burdens imposed upon us by providence. It was seen fit, in its justice, to increase duties in proportion to dignities; i also ask myself frequently if good fortune does not possess as many tribulations as evil fortune. But in both cases faith is our guide and our support—religious faith and political faith, that is to say confidence in God and conscioueness of a mission to accomplish.

"You have appreciated this mission with the attachment which you have always testified for me, and you have defined it with the experience of the magistrate and of the priest who has narrowly observed whither leads the abandoument of every principle, of every rule, of every belief. You must also be astonished, as I am, to see, at so short an interval, men hardly escaped from shipwreck summon once more winds and tempests to their sid. God protects France too visicity to permit of the genius of evil again appearing to agitate her. The circle of our constitution has been widely traced; every honest man can move within it at his ease, for each has the opportunity of expressing his ideas of controlling the acts of Government, and of taking his just part in public affairs. Exclusion no longer exists. The clergy, as you do well to recal, has not only the liberty of occupying itself with religious questions, but its most eminent chiefs find their legitimate place in the first body of the State."

not only the liberty of occupying itself with religious questions, its most eminent chiefs find their legitimate place in the first body of the State."

A Paris letter in the Independance of Brussels gives some further details of the four Italian conspirators:—

"Greco and his accomplices were the object of the strictest surveillance from the day of their arrival, that is to say, from the 25th of December. On the day of the first representation of "Moise" at the opera, all four were present awaiting the Emperor at the door of the theatre; his Majesty had been warned by the police, but he refused to take any precaution. An empty Court carriage was driven up to the theatre before the arrival of the Emperor, and while in the crowd the pockets and clothes of the four Italians were felt by police agents to assertain if they had any weapons or missles concealed about them; it being found that they were unarmed, they were not then arrested. The police had been informed by its agents that the Bois de Boulogne was to serve as the theatre of the attempt, and it was only when the Emperor refused positively to discontinue his habitaal out-of-door exercise that the police, who wished to await the arrival of a letter from London which was to decide the moment of putting the plot into execution, at length effected the arrest." It is asserted that the Archduke Maximilian will come to Paris in February with the title of Emperor, and will be received with the honours due to that rank."

DENMARK.

The Degliadet says:—

"The ultimatum of Austria and Prussia, delivered to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on Saturday, demands the retractation of the constitution of the 18th of November before this day, and the temporary return to the status quo existing before its promulgation. What will happen if Denmark complies with this unjustifiable demand they do not state. If, on the other hand, the ultimatum should not be complied with, they threaten all the misfortunes at their command, commencing with the withdral of their ambas-

sadors."
The Dogbladet goes on to remark:—
"It is self-evident that no idea can be entertained of compliance with the ultimatum. What will happen then depends upon eventualities in Europe and Germany. We may observe that, in case of war, the German armies will require from three to four weeks to collect the necessary strength. By that time the Danish army will be larger than ever, and the fortified works be able to hold in check an enemy nearly twice as strong."

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

The Ost-Deutsche Post, after stating that Austria and Prussia propose to dispense altogether with the action of the Diet in the Danish question, and to occupy Schleswig themselves as great Powers, goes on to remark:—

"It cannot be doubted, after this declaration, that the Austrian and Prussian troops which hitherto have been kept as reserve have received orders to march. The promptitude with which this joint declaration followed the voting proves that a complete understanding must have been established between both German Governments, and, perhaps, we shall hear to-morrow that a force of 50,000 Austrian and Prussian troops has been despatched to Hamburgh by the shortest routs. For this step the preparations have long been made; but will they undergo any alteration?"

Bullier's Correspondence publishes a letter dated Vera Cruz, December 15, written, be it observed, by a decided partisan of the French intervention, containing the following passage:—
"Protests against the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian continue to crop up in all directions. In the capital itself there was a demonstration in that sense a few days ago, which might have led to troubles but for the prudence and firmness of General Negrets. Public opinion is so excited on this point that pronunciamentos in favour of the Archduke are given up. In other respects the French occupation is every day more and more popular. Our people ask either for a French prince for Emperor, or to be annexed to France. Failing this, they would prefer to remain a republic—anything rather than be ruled by an Austrian."

This is a bad look out for the Archduke, and yet the French journals continue to say that he is coming to Paris in February, on his way out to take possession of his empire.

AMERICA.

AMERICA.

A New York letter contains the following intelligence:

"New Year's Day is a sore trial to the patience of public functionsries in America, and most of all to the President. Mr. Lincoln, who is reported to have eaught the small-pox on a visit of philanthropy to the wretched negro barrack, or sattlement, in the neighbourhood of Washington, having completely recovered from the attack, held the usual hand-shaking leves at the White House, and went through the ordeal with unflinching bravery. To such of the crowd as he was personally acquainted with he gave a cordial greeting, and to some favoured few fired off his Western wit or humour with all his sacient hilarity. It was remarked as a novelty that there were no less than four negroes in the crowd, and that the President received them with special good humour. It is the first time in the existence of the republic that a black man has dared to mingle in the throng on such an occasion, or to presume to think that his felicitations on the new year were as acceptable as those of his white brother. As such the incident deserves to be recorded. Generally throughout the North, and especially in the New England States and in New Yors, the negroes celebrated on Friday evening, not alone the opening of another year, but the first anniversary of the President's proclamation of emancipation. On these occasions, though

the white friends of the negro race were advertised to make speeches in support of emancipation, very few were present."

A man of great mark and infinence has just passed away. John Hughes, Catholic Archbishop of New York, died at the age of sixty-five, from softening of the brain and general prostration of the powers of life. He came to America a poor Irish boy, began life as shopman or assistant to a florist in New York, and, entering the Church at an early age, succeeded, by dint of planey, industry, and native talent, in working himself up to the high ecclesiastical position which he has held for the last twenty-six years, as bishop and archbishop. He exercised an enormous influence over the Irish Roman Catholic population.

EXTRAORDINARY MERCANTILE DISCLOSURES AT

EXTRAORDINARY MEROANTILE DISCLOSURES AT SUNDERLAND.

SINDERLAND was painfully shocked on New Year's morning by the announcement of the anden death of Mr. Thomas Kay, who resided in lothe-street, Rishopwearmouth (of the firm of Riches, Kay, and Larshall, shipbrokers), which took place a short time after the nearly of the New Year. The deceased was one of the Wesleyan Methodist body, and had attended the "Watch Night" services in Sans-street Chapel within an hour of his death. He was universally looked upon as a man of religious principles, and his venerable countenance was to be seen regularly in the gallery of Fawestistreet Chapel. A few days sizer his death some painful rumours began to be whispered about that the deceased had been making numerous persons with whom the firm had transactions acceptors of bills for large amounts entirely without their knowledge, either with the view of defrauding them or the bank, or of obtaining temporarily for his own gain the use of the cash received for the discounted acceptances. It must be clearly understood that the other partners in the firm could derive no benefit whatever from these transactions, and from the ingenious and careful way in which they were conococted and carried out the existence of such an unwarranted use of the firm's name remained unknown to them. The firm of "Riches and Kay" is well known in Sunderland as doing a large chartering business, and a short time ago Mr. Marisall joined it. The business continued to flourish by the accession of Mr. Marshall, and he and Mr. Riches belived the firm's assertable produced in Mr Kay by his co-partners; he kept all the books, the keys of the safe, all documents, and hadout would have disarrand any suspicion, if such had or the earnoused. Whenever his partners referred to the state of his health—he had been under medical treatment for he was the continued of the accounts he always put them off by pleading the state disherent health of the health and the health and the health and the safe and the receiver requested,

CHINESE CRUCIFIXION.—Mr. James Jenes, of Amoy, gives an account of an execution by crucifixion which he witnessed on the 28th of October. The victim was a well-known thief. The cross was of the Latin form. The criminal was crucified at noon on the Wednesday, and Mr Jones conversed with him at five in the evening. He complained of pain in the chest, and thirst. On Thursday he slept for some hours when the cross was laid down within the gaol compound. No one was allowed to supply him with food or drink, and during the day there was quite a fair in front of the cross, people being attracted from a distance, and the sweetmeat vendors driving a large trade. On Saturday he was still alive, but strangling put an end to his sufferings.

DRATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Among the many deaths of old

vendors driving a large trade. On Saturday he was still alive, but strangling put an end to his sufferings.

Death of A Centenarian.—Among the many deaths of old persons which occurred during the recent severe weather was that of Mrs. Sarah Lee, an inhabitant of Alton, who was born at Lesham, in Hampshire, on the 3rd of May, 1759, and was consequently in the 105th year of her age. This extraordinary woman, whose maiden name was Trimmer, married in 1779 a gardener named Peter Lee, of Bentworth, who died about thirty years ago, leaving her with three daughters, of whom one died some months sinos, at the Isle of Wight, being upwards of eighty, and the other two a few years previously. After her husbands death, Mrs. Lee resided at the Wheatsheaf Inn, Alton, with her grandson, Mr. G. Pointer, the landlord. Up to the period of her death Mrs. Lee retained possession of her mental faculties, and had suffered but little from illness of any kind. She was accustomed to do her own shopping, and when walking out never required the sid of a stick. Her sight was remarkably good, so that she was able to dispense with the use of spectacles, and it was only a short time before her death, which took place on the 4th inst., that her powers of vision began to diminish. On her attaining the age of 100 years a supper was given in celebration of the event, and this custom has been continued on each succeeding birthday. The family to which Mrs. Lee belonged appears to be remarkable for longevity, her grandmother having reached the age of 103, her brother ninety-siz, and a nephew is now living at Andever who appears likely to rival his deceased annt, being ninety-four years of age, and of vigorous habit.

THE EXPLOSION OF A POWDER-LADEN SHIP IN THE MERSEY.

MERSEY.

On Friday evening, Jan. 15, there was a sudden panic all over Liverpool, Birkenhead, and the localities on both banks of the Mersey. A bright flash—a sharp shock, that everybody felt—sudden darkness in-doors and out, through the extinguishment of the gas-lights—a prolouged roar, and then a crash of falling glass on every side—thoroughly alarmed the stoutest-hearted. In half a minute the streets were filled with people, for a simultaneous impulse caused all who could stir to rush out of houses and shops. What was it? A gasometer had exploded, some said; an extra-ordinary number of people were convinced that an earthquake had taken place, though the phenomena were so widely different from those attending such an occurance. But in a remarkably short space of time the truth came out, and spread on all hands, that a vessel in the river, with powder on board, had taken fire and exploded.

vener in two fivers, with powder on board, had taken fire and exploded.

In an age of "sensations" this was a perfectly new and startling coe, though imminent at any time during the last half century. For several generations a powder magazine existed near the month of the control of the con

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Nome, and the remainder resorted to various lodging-houses.

Nearly all the lamps on the two landing-stages and the various pierheads and docks were extinguished by the concussion, but the surprise down by the river side was not so general as in the town, for the landing of the crew from the burning vessel had caused the

explosion to be expected by a large number of persons who had heard of the ship being on fire.

The effect of the explosion in the town was extraordinary and startling, and even long after its real cause was ascertained the wildest consternation prevailed. In Brouswick-street, Castiostreet, Lord-street, Dale-street, and Lime-street, the utmost confusion arose. Each inhabitant thought his neighbour's house had fallen to the ground, and on rushing into the street his fears were intensely icoreased. Total darkness existed on all sides, and the noise and tumult on every hand increased the horror of the moment. The earth seemed to have been convulsed; women and children were screaming in all directions; horses and carriages were rushing about the streets endangering the lives of people; crash after crash was heard, and the belief that the final day had arrived took possession of many minds. Others thought, from the nature of the report, that a gasometer in the region of Vauxball-road had exploded; and a third impression was that some armourer's shop in the neighbourhood of the Custom House had blown up. Everybody, with horror depleted in his face, asked everybody else the real cause of the awful calamity; but his neighbour was quite as ignorant as himself upon the subject. As soon, however, as the precise nature of the disaster was known the whole town comparatively throoged towards the landing-stage, to learn the exact particulars of the sad event. The effects were not confined to the lower parts of the town, but extended themselves even to Everton, Kensington, and the Old Swah. In a moment the town generally was cast into a complete state of darkness, and some quarters were not illuminated again until mornings dawn partially dispelled the gloom. The principal sufferers will be the plate-glass companies, whose loss may be estimated at several thousands.

LOSS OF THE SHIP USK BY FIRE.

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On Saturday, a despatch from the British Consul at Coquimbo was received by the Secretary of the Beard of Trade, amouncing the desiraction by fire of the English barque Usk, while on a voyage from Swansea to Hussoo. Before giving the details of the despatch, it may be stated that this was the unfortunate ship which put back early last year from Cape Horn to England, in consequence of the captain seeing, as he sileged, a vision on the cocan which warned him not to proceed any further on the voyage, and that in the event of his peristing both he and the ship would be sent to perdition. The vessel's return to Cardiff, after a lapte of nearly six months, in a good seaworthy condition, naturally astonished the owners, more especially when they heard the curious story which had operated upon the captain's mind in putting the ship back when she had so nearly reached her destination. A Board of Trade inquiry was instituted into the captain's conduct. The crew were examined, and they spoke of him as a very everful and sober missier, sithough somewhat eccentric is his manner; and when they found that be had put the ship back without shy reach for so doing, the chief mate remosstrated with him, and sudeswoured to take charge, which the captain resisted by placing him in irons. The captain was examined, and he was its not to go on. It was the vision of the Lord, and he was its not to go on. It was the vision of the Lord, and he was its not to go on. The result of the inquiry was that his certificate was amcelled. A new master was appointed to the ship, and she satisfied a second time on her voyage. What happened to her will be gathered from the subjoined document:—"British Consulate, Cognizion Dec. 3, 1863.—Bir, I have to inform you that the barque Usk, from Swansea to Hussoo, took fire on the 16th of July, and nothing of importance occurred on the voyage up to five a.m. on the 16th of July, and nothing of importance occurred on the voyage up to five a.m. on the 16th of July, and nothing of t

Consul.—To the Scoretary, Earine Department, Board of Trade, Whiteball."

Drath of the Scoretary, Earine Department, Board of Trade, Whiteball."

Drath of the profracted filness of the duke, and the nature of his disease—cascer in the throat—his friends have for some mouths past been prepared for this event. The late Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick John Murray, Duke of Athole, Masquis of Tullbardins and Athole, Earl of Tullbardins, Athole Strathary, and Strathardle, Viscount of Balquibides, Viscount Glenaimond and Glenlyon, Daron Marray of Tullbardine, Balvenie, and Gask, in the peerage of Scotland; Earl Strange, Baron Stranges and Murray, and Baron Gleelyon, county Pertin, in the peerage of Great Britain, was the elder of the two sons of General Lord Glenlyon, second son of John, fourth Duke of Athole, by Lady Emily Percy, fifth deughter of Hugh, second Dake of Northsuberland. He was born September 20, 1814, so that he was in his fitteth year. The ismented duke married October 29, 1839, Anne, only daughter of Mr. Henry Home Drummond, of Blair Drummond, Perthahire, by whom he leaves an only son, John James Hugh Henry, the Marquis of Tallibardine. The late duke was formerly in the 2nd Dragoon Gustas, from which he retired in 1840. On the death of his father, in 1837, he took his seat in the House of Lords as Baron Glenlyon, and succeeded to the dukedom on the demise of his uncle John, fifth Duke of Athole, in September, 1846. The late nobleman was Hereditary Sheriff of Perthahire and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county. In 1853 he was made a Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thiatle. He had held for many years, since the resignation of the late General Lord Frederick Fitzelarence, the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons in Scotland. As Lord Glenlyon he participated as one of the knights at the memorable Eglinton Tournament in August, 1839, attended by a band of appareds of 100 Athole, in September, 1842, the duke, as Lord Gienlyon, and help present duke, form on the late Hughter and

FATAL EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY.

FATAL EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY.

On Saturday, Dr. Lankester held an inquest at the Durham Castle
Tavern, Alexander-street, Paddington, on the body of Mary Ann
Phillips, aged thirty-six, the wife of a butler in a gentleman's
family, and keeper of a first-class lodging-house, at No. 5, Alexander-street, who deprived herself of life by taking a quantity of
landanum, under the impression that she was slighted by her
husbaud.

family, and keeper of a first-class lodging-house, at No. 5, Alexander-street, who deprived herself of life by taking a quantity of landanum, under the impression that she was slighted by her husband.

The general evidence showed that the deceased had complained of the conduct of her husband, and had latterly taken to drink. She had said that she was going mad, and had twice threatened to destroy herself. It was, however, believed that she held a wrong impression of the conduct of her husband. He, according to his position, did not live with her, but visited her as frequently as opportunities afforded, and, shortly after eight o'clock on Monday night week, after taking some whishy and wa'er together, he left her. About elevet, he was sent for, and found her insensible. From what he had heard, he believed she had taken laudanum. The nurse to deceased's child saw deceased standing on the stairs with a bottle to her mouth, which, having apparently drank from, she gave to her (the nurse). There was a bottle in the closet in the sitting room, which she found to have been taken away. Having some suspicion as to the conduct of her mistress, she acquainted a gentleman lodger, in the dining-room, with what had occurred, and a medical man was sent for, who was in immediate attendance, but after a short time death ensued. Dr. Roystom, who was called in, deposed to finding the deceased in bed. She appeared to be labouring under the effects of poisoning by laudanum. He restored her to speech, when she said, "I intend to put an end to my existence. I do not wish to live." He sent for Dr. Downey, and the stomach pump was used, the constents thrown off smelling of laudanum. She then went into a state of torpor, and during the night she died. He (Dr. Royston) had attended her three months ago, when she complained of her head, and said her husband and herself did not live on good terms together. She was then perfectly eane. The post-mortem examination showed that death was in conformity with poisoning by landanum.

The last witn

suicide.

The jury returned a verdict "That deceased died from the effects of a prisonout dose of laudanum, administered by her own hand while in a state of unsound mind."

hand while in a state of unsound mind."

A NEEDLE IN THE HUMAN BODY FOR THREE YEARS.

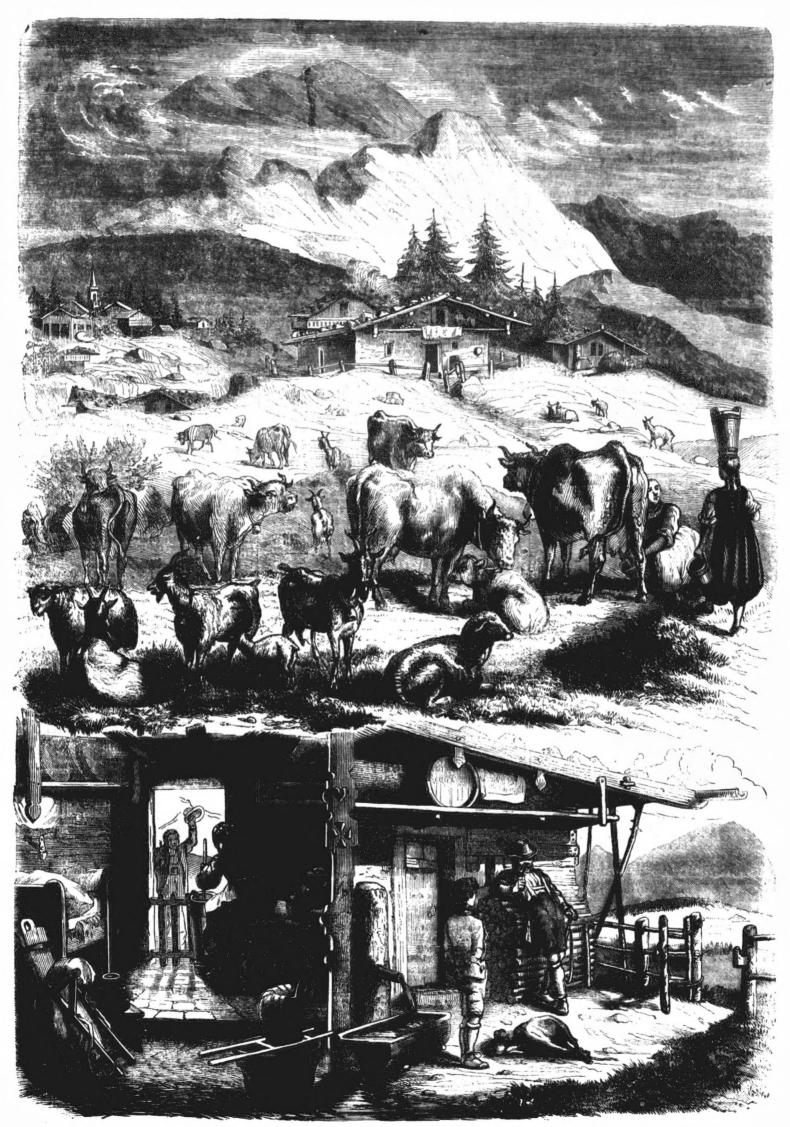
A SINGULAR instance of this kind occurred at Inverney some time ago, of which the following are the particulars:— about three years ago, Mr. John Dawson, shortiff soffeer, was at times among on his back, below the right shoulder; and he often looked in his vest, expecting to find a pin or other sharp point sticking into his flesh; but as nothing could be found, he fulbed the place with his hand, and no more was felt of it for some time. It continued to samely him in this way for several months, shat then ceased to give any further trouble; and no notice was taken of it until the month of April last, when the same sort of pricking pain commerced immediately above the elboy of the right arm; and or examining it an apparently hard body appeared to be lying across the arm; but, as on the former occasions, it was soon forgotien, and continued to be so until the month of September, when the hard adultance had made its way to the top of the shoulder, where it could not go further without cutting the skin, and then the pain become incessant. At that time Mr. Dawson came to the conclusion that it was a needle, as he had heard of such cases occurring, and he reserved to have it cut out; but, in attempting to do so, it broke, and as the pain ceased the attempt was abandoned for a time. After the lapse of a week, Mr. Rimeroe, druggist, extracted part of it; but in the course of the week which elapsed after the first attempt is extract this pain as the price of the week which elapsed after the first attempt is extract the jar of the price point. Ultimately the other half of the needle was extracted ja and when you for three years (and swhap not in the aware by what means it had got into his body; but it is remarkable how any sharp-pointed instrument could have remained and travered through the human body for three years (and swhap on in not aware by what means it had got into his body; but it is remarkable how any sharp-pointed instrument

Singular Mortality in a familia.—One of the most striking instances of mortality in a family of which we have beard for a long time has just come under our notice. Mr. Denis Meri, Caira Cstage, Coylton, died on Friday, 1st January, aged eighty-seven years; and on the same date his grandson, David Mostl, ship carpenter, was accidentally drowned in the Clyde at the Broomiolaw; while early on the morning of Striday, the 3rd inst., his eldest son, Mr. John Marr, spirit merchast, Main-street, Newtonon-Ayr Celebrated in his youth as the most skilful groupman in Ayrshire), was cut off by stropby. Thus the representatives of three generations of the same family were lying corpses simultaneously.—Ayr Express.

Cowhiding by a Woman in an American Chiech.—The Omeinnati papers report a disgraceful scene in the Methodist Episodyal Church of that city. A Miss Jacob, considering herself injured by a Mr. Barnitz, determined on inflicting personal chastisoment in chapel on Sunday. "Mr. Barnitz, who is a leader of the singing, observed Miss Jacob take a seat opposite him, and eye him closely. The first one to kneel (after the second hyfun) was Barzitz, covering his face with both nands. Associa as the Rev. Mr. Histonous had commenced his prayer, Miss Jacob deliberately pulled the gloves from her hands, and then univing the whip which was under her clost, drew it out, and walking over to where farnitz was kneeling, dealt five or six heavy blows scross his head, face, and hands, each stroke sounding distinctly in every part of the house. The minister ceased prayer, the congregation rose to their feet, and Barnitz, still on his snees, raised up, and setzing the cowhide, wrenched it from her hand, and attempted to strike her, but was prevented by a Mr. Cunning, who grappled his arms. Miss Jacob rhen seized him by the hair of his head with her le't hand, and with her right washed his face allover with Cayenne pepper, exclaiming, 'Mark Earnitz, you are a black-hearted, cowardly villain, and this is for your lying.' At this instant som



THE MANUFACTURE OF CASHMERE SHAWLS. (See page 502.)



THE ALPS AND THEIR INHABITANTS. (See page 502.)

The Court.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. George's, Sunday afternoon. The prayer and thank-giving for the safe delivery of the Prince's of Wales were read at morning and evening service, both at St. George's Chapel, St. John's Church, and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The Prince occupied his own stall as Knight of the Garter. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell was present as canon in residence. The chapel was densely crowded, but by admirable arrangements his royal highness and the two gentlemen of his suite left the chapel by the south door, before the congregation left their seats. Dr. Rivey presided at the organ. The convalescence of the Princess of the Brincess of Frogmore House, to commemorate the event of the birth of the young prince, and before leaving Windsor expressed her high appreciation of Dr. Brown's skill and attention, and as a proof of which her Majesty has been pleased to present to that gentleman a very valuable garnet ring, set with diamonds, in acknowledgement of his services in connexion with the event.

The Dagblad says:—"The nows that the Princess Alexander has just given birth to a prince has introduced a ray of happiness into the royal family, who scutely feel the weight of the painful (political) situation. The Danish nation, full of the warmest sympathy with the young and lovely Princess, sincerely shares the joy produced by this happy message."

The following bulletin of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales's health was issued on Monday:—

"Frogmore, Jan. 18.

The following bulletin of her hyper lightest street.

Wales's health was issued on Monday:—

"The convalescence of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales continues to make steady progress.

"The infant prince is quite well.

"Her royal highness's recovery is so far advanced that it is considered unnecessary to issue any more bulletine.

"ARTHUR FARRE, M.D.

"WILLIAM JENNER, M.D.

"E. H. Sieveking, M.D."

THE ALPS AND THEIR INHABITANTS.

THE ALPS AND THEIR INHABITANTS.

The Alps, with the exception of Caucasus, constitute the highest and most extensive mountain system of Europe. They extend from the burks of the Rhone, in France, on the west, to the rivers Verbas and Narents, on the east, forming a vast semicircular bulwark, which encompasses, on the north, Italy and the Adristic Sea Vegetation covers the greater part of the Alps. The larger valleys, none of which rise to 5,000 feet above the sea, contain some tracts fit for agricultural purposes. They consit generally of uneven ground, extending on both sides of a river. Behnd it the mountains rise with a steep and commonly luaccessible ascent, which is covered with high trees; in the lower parts with east, beach, elm, &n, and the upper region with fir, pine largh, and the Pinus Conbra. Near the region of the pastures the trees dwindle down to low bushes. The pasture region, which occupies the next place, offers commonly a plain strongly inclined to the valleys, and is in general of considerable width. It is called in Switzerland the Alps. Here are found the huts or sames of the herdmen, as shown in our illustration page, inhabited only in summer, when the cattle are brought to these pastures.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CASHMERE SHAWLS.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CASHMERE SHAWLS.

The date of the first manufacture of Indian shawls is not known, but it is supposed to have originated in the Valley of Cashmere, hence the usus of Cashmere shawls. These are the very best that are made, possessing unaqualled fineness, delicacy, and warmth. They are formed of the inner hair of a variety of goat (capra hircus) reared on the cold, dry table land of Tibet, from 14 000 to 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. The great mart for the shawl wood is Kilghet, about twenty days' journey to the north-rest of Cashmere, whither it is conveyed on the backs of mountain sheep. Its colour varies from white to askey grey, and fetches about one rupes per pound. About two pounds are obtained from each grat annually. In Cashmere, after the down has been carefully separated from the hairs, it is repeatedly washed with rice starch. This process is reckoned important, and it is to the quality of the water in this valley that the Cashmerians attribute the peculiar and inimitable fineness of the fabrics produced there. The thread is always dyed in rice water. After the shawls are woven, they are softened at a particular spot near the capital, where most of them are washed with kritz, the root of a parasitical plant. Scap is used for white shawls only; the border is attached last. The manufacture of appair of large rich shawls, worth £250, will occupy fifteen men for eight months. Under the rule of the Moguls there is said to have been 40,000 shawl looms engaged in the manufacture; a few years since there were not more than 3,000 or 4,000 looms engaged in the Valley of Cashmere, with only two or three men employed at each.

The Hindoos have no large manufactures. Their goods are

for have been 40,000 favor 100ms engaged in the hardstated, few years since there were not more than 3,000 or 4,000 looms engaged in the Valley of Cashmere, with only two or three men employed at each.

The Hindoos have no large manufactures. Their goods are manufactured in the same manner as we did it a century ago, before Arkwright invented his spinning-janney. There is nothing simpler than the abode of the manufacturer of these magnificent productions. He rents a small plot of ground, puts four sticks into it, fastens them with cross-beams, constructs walls of wickerwork, and forms the roof with leaves of palm trees; he then instals kinned in his hut with his family and tools; the latter, which are fow and of the simplest description. The Hindoo knows nothing of the mechanical contrivances to aid him in his work. He first winds his thread on a distaff, erects an oblong frame, and then commences his work with a large wooden needle. His manner of working, as may be imagined, is extremely alow; but it is owing to this that the Indian shawls are so much superior to those manufactured in Europe by machinery. When busily engaged, the artisan can earn at most four annas, or fourpence of our money, per day. This, however, more than suffices to purchase the rice they consume, upon which commodity they almost entirely subsist. Their drick is simply water, with an occasional mouthful of palm wine. For the most part these Hindoo shawl-workers are excessively lazy. On the day when the merchant gives his order, the native has to sign a contract to deliver the article within a certain time. He is then advanced about one-fourth of the price. During the work he may probably obtain two more draws; but if not finished at the stipulated time, the contract is taken to a magistrate, who forthwith despatches a policeman to the deliquent Hindoo, who remains with him till the work is finished, the cost of the maintenance of the policeman falling upon the lazy artisan. Our illustration on page 501 gives the interior of one of the hut

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NO HOME COMPLETE without a WillLOOX AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.—Simple, coveract efficient, durable and noiseless
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Advertisement. 1

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ommunications for the Editor must contain name and address manuscripts will not be returned.

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remit a subscription of Sa. Sd. to Mr. John Dicks, at the Office, S18, Strand.

Collishing Department.—All letters to be addressed to Mr. John Dicks, S18, Strand. Persons unable to procure the Penny ILLUSTRATED Week.

**Rews from newsyenders, or agents, may forward the amount for a single number, or for a term of subscription, by money order. payable to Mr. Dicks, so as to receive the journal direct from the office. A Quarter Dicks, so as to receive the journal direct from the office. A Quarter Subscription is 2a. 2d. for the Strange Borrios. It is particularly requested that Subscribers will send their address in full to prevent miscarriage of the paper. The termination of a Subscription will be indicated by the journal being sent in a pink wrapper. Receipt stamps cannot be received in payment of a subscription to this journal.

**Correspondents finding their questions unanswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that our correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information themselves.

themselves.

P.—The term "parson," used vulgarly for a minister, is a corruption of the Latin law term "persona ecclesion."

UPFREER—Although not the occupier of the house when the rate was made, by appraining you will probably only be required to pay your proportionate amount, according to the period of your occupancy.

LAUTICAL.—To eater the merchant service, a boy is usually apprenticed for three years. The age of fourteen is quite old enough to become an apprentice. His best school is a vessel of 500 or 600 tons in the West India trade.

three years. The age of the penny postage came into existence on the firede.

W—The uniform rate of the penny postage came into existence on the 10-h of January, 1840.

ULLIX—The correct spelling of Shakspere's name has always been a subject of controversy. Even on his will, though occurring three times, each has been made out as differing. In a first edition of Florio's "Franslations of Montaigne," deposited in the Britith Museum, there is an autograph of Shakspere which undoubtedly proves the correct way to be as we have here given it.

WILLIAM P—Belsoni, the traveller, was formerly posture-master at which wills Theatre.

William P.—Belzoni, the traveller, was rotated, badler's Wells Theatre.

L.B. L.—If your claims be really such as you represent them, you can not doubt recover the money. Apply to Mr. William Eader, the solicitor, No. 10, Gray's-inn-square, Holborn. You can consult him personally, or No. 10, Gray's-inn-square, Holborn.

by letter.

J. C. G.—You have good grounds for petitioning for a divorce, provided you can prove all your allegations. The case would cost you about thirty pounds in the hands of a respectable lawyer. See answer to L. B. L.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

		ANNIVERSARIES.			H. W	
D. 1	D.				A. M.	P. M.
23	8	Duke of Kent died, 1820			1 55	2 14
24	8	Septuagesima Sunday	***	***	2 33	2 5
25	M	Princess Royal married, 1858	***	***	3 6	3 23
6	T	Sunday Schools established, 1784	***	***	3 39	8 53
27	-	Greece proclaimed independent, 1822		***	4 9	4 24
8	W	7 2 412 - 1 1040	***	***	4 39	4 5
	T		***	***	5 11	5 26
29	F	Moon's changes.—Full moon, 23rd, 1				,

AFTERNOON. Genesis 2: 1st Cor. 6. Genesis 1; St. Mathew 22.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864 REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABBOAD

THE whole of our Continental intelligence for the last few months has been absorbed either by the actual narrative of wars, tumults, and insarrections, or by those preliminary convulsions which usually precede such calamities. We may hear any day that a war has begun on the banks of the Eider which must involve all Europe in its folds. We may hear that Austria is involved in a quarrel with Italy, seconded by the efforts of several of her own provinces; and such is the position of France that no one would have much reason to be astonished if he heard that she was at war or in strict alliance with any Continental Government. In the midst of this wilderness of confusion, intrigue, and discord, it is midst of this wilderness of confusion, intrigue, and discord, it is doubly pleasant to alight on a green spot where everybody seems in good spirits and good humour, and bent upon no more dangerous employment than the interchange of courtesies and good wishes. Such a spectacle the Emperor of the French has very nearly afforded us in the caremony of presenting the Cardinal's hat bestowed by the Pops upon M. Bonnechose, the Archbishop of bestowed by the Pops upon M. Bonnechose, the Archbishop of Rouen. We have not heard much lately of the relations between the Emperor and the Pops. The Emperor professes to feel the necessity of the assistance of the Roman Catholic Church to support his efforts for the good of France,—a very reasonable idea, if unhappy experience had not shown during three quarters of a century of revolution how unable that church backed by the authority and supported by the revenues of the State, have been to found now thick will be a physically and how passively and helpanything solid or substantial, and how passively and help-lessly it has drifted along in the tremexdous current of events. He is "astonished to see men hardly escaped from shipwreck summon ence more the winds and waves to their aid." The Emperor does not reflect that the tempest may have thrown the mariners on a desolate island, where they find themselves so ill at ease that they prefer even the winds and the waves to such tranquillity. The recent debates must, indeed, have sunk deep in the Emperor's mind, when we find him personifying the orators of the Opposition as the genius of evil, against whom God visibly protects France. "Every genius of evil, against would do wishly process France. Lawrence housest man," says the Emperor, "can move within the Constitution at his ease, for each has the opportunity of expressing his ideas, of controlling the acts of the Government, and taking his part in pub-lic affairs; exclusion no longer exists." The truth of this statement depends upon the meaning which we give to the words "honest man." The statement of the Emperor is undoubtedly true if no Frenchman can fairly be called an honest man except the man who is attached to the person and policy of the Emperor, who is content with the Constitution as it stands, and is satisfied to enjoy liberties more restricted than those of any people in Europe. Such a person may, indeed, walk at ease; may write and say what he pleases, for his views and those of the Government are identical; he may criticise them, for his criticism will be applause; he may advise them, for his advice will be to continue in the existing course. But if we rise to a pitch of liberality which the Emperor does not contemplate, and suppose that among those who do not share these convictions honest men may nevertheless be found, then we nexintain that such bonest men

cannot walk at ease within the present French Constitution. The press dares not publish its criticism or its advice without incurring the risk of ruin, and, as for taking a part in public affairs, let such a person attempt it, and he will soon see what foundation there is for the splendid boast that "seclusion no longer exists." All that every officer of State, from the Minister of the Interior to the Government forester, can do against him will be done.

THE diplomatic dispute between Denmark and Germany appears to have entered upon a crisis which can only issue in war. For a fortnight after the advance of the Federal troops into Holstein we heard of little but the scandalous use which was being made of their presence to proclaim the Pretender as Sovereign of that Ducky. More recently, the incidents of the quarrel between the minor States that command a majority in the Frankfort Diet, and Austria and Prussia, which claim to bind and loose in Germany, have filled the foreground of the scene. Now, however, a forward movement is to be made. The two Powers conceive themselves to be under the necessity of demonstrating their political ascendency in the direction of the foreign affairs of Germany at the cost of Denmark. For this purpose they have taken the decisive step of presenting an ultimatum to the Danish Govern-ment, by their ministers at Copenhagen. The joint demand ment, by their ministers at Copenhagen. The joint demand of the two Powers was delivered on Saturday, and was most peremptory in tone. The King was required to retract the constitution granted last November, and restore as a temporary measure the state of things existing just before its promulgation, and to do this within a fortnight's time. Failing to obtain compliance with this demand, the Austrian and Prussian ministers were to leave Demark. The requirement of the German Powers is one which, however preferred, any Danish Government would find it most difficult to concede. The Austrian and Prussian message is either a summons to King Christian to attempt a coup detat, or it is nothing. It being certain that the demands of Austria and Prussia will not be complied with at Copenhagen, those Powers will have to receive users the many to the m have to resolve upon the means of giving effect to their policy.

SKETCHES IN THE HUNTING FIELD .- No. VI. FOX-HUNTING-FULL CRY.

SKETCHES IN THE HUNTING FIELD.—No. VI.

FOR ARD, for ard, yoleks, tantivy!" Such rolatering or less burst forth from the field as the fox broke in view. We were down at the Essex hunt, with as motley a group the control of an dashing girls as yeardle; and no matter if at the meet they deally the sea being in a capital of the control o

HORNIMAN'S TEA is choice and strong, moderate in price, and wholesome to use. These advantages have secured for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in packets by 2,280 Agents... [Advertisement]

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE AT STONEHOUSE, PLYMOUTH.

Anour seven o'clock on Saturday morning, the landlord of the Navy and Army Inn, in Edgoumbe-street, Stonehouse, named William Stone, made an attempt on the life of his wife by cutting her throat, and subsequently by inflicting a deep wound in his own.

About the time mentioned, isaac Grove, a private of the Royal Marines, who was sleeping under the room occupied by Stone and his wife, was aroused by loud cries of "Murder," in a woman's voice from the landlord's room. He at once ran to her assistance, and bursting open the door of the room, discovered the wife, Elizabeth Stone, hanging over the side of the bed with her throat cut, from which the blood was running profusely. The husband was standing over her with a large clasp knife, from which the blood was dripping, in his hand. His throat was also cut more deeply even than that of the wife. The only other person in the room was the child of the unhappy couple, aged about six years, who was crying, "Father is trying to kill mother." As soon as Stone caught sight of Groves he dropped the knife, upon which the latter tumediately rushed on Stone and dragged him from his wife. Medical aid was at once sought, and Messrs. Perry and Embling, surgeons, soon arrived and dressed the wounds. Stone openly confessed having made the attempt on the life of his wife and his own, expressing at the same time his regret that "he had only made half a job of it," and asked the marine, Groves, if he would complete the work. Jealousy on the part of the husband appears to have been the cause of the attempted murder of his wife. They had been married about twelve years, and have only the one child, who witnessed the dreadful seene, living. The man Stone, about six weeks since only, was discharged from the Great Yarmouth Lunatic Asylum, where he had been confined some time as a lunatic. He was discharged as cured. He is about thirty-eight years of age, and his wife somewhat older. After the wounds were dressed the woman was removed to another room

MYSTERIOUS ATTEMPT AT MURDER NEAR LEAMING-TON.

MYSTERIOUS ATTEMPT AT MURDER NEAR LEAMING—TON.

Anour ten o'clock on Friday night a dastardly outrage was perpetrated within a few miles of Leamington. Under cover of darkness, some person, at present unknown, fired a gun—no doubt with a murderous intention—at an inofiensive man of the name of Dodd, a common stage carrier, who resides in a somewhat lonely part of the district between the villages of Tachbrook and Moreton Morrell. Dodd, it seems, is in the habit, daily, of working a carrier's cart to Leamington, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, and the surrounding villages, and is known as an honest and hard-working man. On Friday last he had been to Stratford-on-Avon, and returned to his home late in the evening. When he had put his horse in the stable and had given it something to eat he went into his house, where he remained alone for a considerable time, his wife being at the time in Leamington, paying a visit to some of her relatives. After supper he returned to the stable to "sup up" his horse. He completed his work in this respect at about ten oclock, when he prepared to leave for his home. Having extinguished the candle he stepped outside the stable door. No sconer had he done so than some person, near to the spot where he was standing, aimed a gun at his head and fired. The contents struck the fleshy part of one side of his face, no angling his cheek and wounded him in a frightful manner. His hat was blown away from his head, and shattered in pieces. The greatest portion of the charge, however, fortunately missed its mark, in consequence of the sim being a little too high. Dodd immediately fell to the ground, and for a time remained in a state of unconciousness. In the meantime the would-be murderer made off, under the impression, no doubt, that his infamous purpose had been completed. When he had sufficiently recovered, Dodd managed to crawl to a neighbouring octage, at some distance from the place, and obtained assistance. The poor fellow was covered over with blood, which had flowed from the wound upon hi

done for, therefore, remains a mystery for the present.—Birmingham Post

Paper Age.—A further reduction in the price of paper collars raper scarves, paper shirt fronts, &c. Agents wanted. Samples and terms, three stamps. Athur Granger, the cheap stationer and toy in ports, patentee, 308, High Holborn, W. C.—[Advertisement]

The Bream Butger.—The other evening, a large flock of sheep strayed on the London and South-Western Railway, between Sherborne and Milborne Port Station, and the five o'clock up-train from Yeovil dashed into them before the engine could be pulled up. The evening was dark, and therefore the driver could not see that there was any obstruction upon the line until he came upon them. Forty-five sheep were killed, and a great number maimed. The engine and carriages were covered with blood and flesh, and it is a wonder that the train did not leave the metals. The shock was felt by the passengers, who were, as may be supposed, much frightened, but no one was injured. The train was brought to a standstill, but finding no further damage had been done, it proceeded on its course. The railway autnorities were informed of what had occurred, and men were at once despatched to clear the line, and render such assistance in the removal of the wounded sheep as was necessary. The company's railing dividing the field in which the sheep was depastured was in a defective condition, so that no blame can be attached to the owner of the flock. The damage is considerable, as many of the sheep still living have sustained serious injuries.

Clack Making.—"Benson's great piece of clockwork is certain y a marveltous achievement in clock-making, both as regards the workmanship and its capacity under difficult circumstances for time measuring."—Mechanics Mogazine, Sept 15, 1862. Clocks by the first artists of the day for the drawing-room, dining-room, bedroom, library, hall, staircase, bracket, carriage, church, turret, railways, warehouse, counting-house, musical, and astronomical. Courch and turret clocks specially estim

A SUCCESSFUL SWINDLER.

A SUCCESSFUL SWINDLER.

The county has been favoured for a few days past with the presence of one of that tolerably numerous fraternity who live upon their wits, and contrive to do so pretty comfortably. Captain Bowler, as he calls himself in the service as a brave soldier. The son at one time also bore arms, though whether as a private or commissioned officer is not positively known. At all events, he was an employee in the Dublin Post-office when the Crimean war broke out. A militia regiment having been raised in Donegal at that time, Captain Bowler got the adjutancy of the corps, but while in this situation he seems to have "got off the line," and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for obtaining money on false pretences. On leaving prison he got a large and imposing document printed, addressed to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, in which, ignoring the fact of his imprisonment, he set forth that he had been very ill-used, and requested the signatures of respectable parties in obtaining redress. Armed with this document, and fortified by his personal appearance, which externally is that of a well-dressed, well-educated gentleman of good abilities, the captain has succeeded in not only obtaining the aignatures but the necessary assistance of such distinguished men as Earl Russell, Lord Raglan, the Archbishop of York, Lord Combermere, Mr. Kinglake, &c. In visiting Edinburgh, the captain has been quite as succeeding in raising the wind, and, with one exception, has obtained the names and a domation from the judges of the Court of Session and others moving in the higher circles of Edinburgh society. His petition, which is engrossed on a capacious sheet of parchment, contains, in fact, the names of the principal nobility of England and Ireland, and of not a few in Sociland. In this county the captain has deen operations on Tuesday week, and lost not time in paying his respective to the nobility and gentry of the district. Among the first visits he paid was to the Marquis of Tweeddale, to whom he rep

THE CONVICT WRIGHT AND THE HOME SECRETARY.

THE CONVICT WRIGHT AND THE HOME SECRETARY.

At a large meeting of working men held on Monday evening in Southwark, the Rev. Newman Hall vindicated the authorities against the charge of inhumanity or partiality, while regretting their decision. He understood that at a meeting held on the evening of the execution the National Authem was refused. This was a great mistake. The Queen had always acted most loyally to the constitution, which deputed the execution of law to responsible ministers. If they did wrong they could be punished; this was the security of liberty. In the former times of despotism the monarch did interfere in many ways. But who would like to be a responsible minister if he was controlled by a superior who was irresponsible? Besides, if the Queen interfered to save the life of convict No. 1, she would be regarded responsible for the death of No. 2 if she refused to interfere in his case too. Therefore, though he had been much disappointed in his unavailing journey to Windsor, he felt that, whatever the Queen's private impulses, the reasons for non-interference with the Home Secretary were sound and good. (Loud cheers.) The Home Secretary, when applied to, said he was only the administrator of the law. There was an Act of Parliament which demanded the respite of Townley; and if the judge, who was the in erpreter of the law, said that there were circumstances which would warrant a commutation of sentence in Wright's case, he (the Home Secretary) would commute it. But the judges said that as a lawyer he could see no reason in the circumstances why the sentence should be altered. Repeated appeals were then made to Sir G. Grey to exercise the royal prerogative. Though he declined to do this, he manifested all willingness to attend to any representations made to him. He received and answered letters, and patiently listened to whatever could be urged by numerous deputations also be accounted to the law, having been late in the evening in Southwark, and impressed with the excited state of public feeling,

A CENTENARIAN HEROISE.—Mrs. Catherine Shepherd has just died at Hudson, New Jersey, upwards of 100 years of age. Her father was Jacob Van Winkle, a descendant of one of the original Dutch settlers there. Her husband was a soldier of the revolution. From a steeple at South Bergen she saw the British fiest take possession of New York, and the British army marching to Philadelphia. The British soldiers hung her father because he would not give them up his money, and after leaving him for dead she out him down and restored him to life. She risked her life in carrying a message to the American commander at Belleville to warn him of a night attack from the British forces, by which she saved the American troops from destruction.—New York Paper.

AN OLD SCOUNDREL.

Ar the Middlesex Sessions, Smith Robinson, 78, was placed at the bar upon an indictment charging him as follows:—That he did feloniously steal, take, and carry sawy ten sovereigns of and belonging to Mi shael Molineux in a dwelling-house.

Mr. E. T. Smith prosecuted, and Mr. F. H. Lewis and Mr. Montagu Williams defended the prisoner.

From the facts proved in evidence it appeared that the prosecutor lived at No. 16, Hurtley-street, Tottenham-court-road, and was a builder. He met the prisoner in Tottenham-court-road on the 18th of Decembry, in the afternoon, when the prisoner stopping him, asid, "God bless my heart, why how do you do? I have not seen you for several years." The prosecutor replied that he was very well, and asked the prisoner to go with him to a public-house where he would give him something to drink. The waste to a public house in University-street, and or walked together to a public house in University-street, and or walked together to a public house in University-street, and or walked together to a public house in University-street, and or walked together to a public house in University-street, and or walked together to a public house in University-street, and or walked together to a public house in University-street, and the had come about it himself. He then inquired the name of the street they were in, and said that that must be the street he wanted to go to; he wanted to see the gondleman to when the carriage belonged. As the prosecutor and the prisoner was all to him, "How about that carriage? Why did you not let my man have it?" to which the man replied, "Because you only sent £20." The prisoner then said, "I have brough the money to pay for it." The man replied that he had orders to send it to Tatersall's. The prisoner said, "Go, and square it with the governor; I've got the money in my pocket; I and this gentleman (the prosecutor) are going into the corner house." The man sent west, and the prisoner was a man charman to the prisoner was a prisoner said. "Well, you ca

Waterloo hero. Sentence deferred.

Materloo hero.

Sentence deferred.

Hanged by Accident—A very singular case of accidental hanging accurred in Cumberland last week, by which a boy named George Dodd, fourteen years of age, lost his life. The deceased was employed in a coal pit near Brampton, Cumberland, and one morning went towards the mine to his work in his customary good health. Shortly afterwards his father, missing him from his post, went into an adjoining stable to search for him. To his horror, he found his son hanging by his neck suspended by a rope, quite dead. It appeared from the evidence taken at the inquest, before Mr. Carries, the county coroner, that before commencing work the deceased and some other lads had been amusing themselves with telling stories. Among others, two were told of people being hanged by accident. One of these tales related to a lad who had tried to ascertain how long he could hang without a fatal result, and who had died before his comrades could rescue him. The other was of an acrobat, who had met with his death under similar circumstances. The deceased, on hearing these stories, laughed at the idea of the boy not being able to release himself from the rope, and he no doubt then mentally rescived that he would try the experiment himself. He did so, and was hanged. The jury took this view of the case, and returned a verdict accordingly.

The LATE ADMEAL HANGLIN.—Adaltal Hamelin, whose death is announced in the Moniter, will be well remembered in England as the coadjutor of Admiral Deans Dundas in the Black Sea during the Crimean war. This distinguished naval officer was born September 2, 1796. He was a nephew of Admiral Baron Hamelin, a sailor, who saw much service under the First Empire. At the age of eloven years his uncle placed him as a midshipman on board the Venus, and while yet a boy he saw a great deal of fighting. In 1812, having obtained a commission, he took part in the expedient to the Scheldt. His promotion was rapid, natwithstanding the peace which followed the battle of Waterloo. In 1828 he bec

HUNTING

SKETCHES .- NO.

VI.

MR. W. H. WEISS.

MR. WRISS, whose portrait we have much pleasure in presenting to our readers this week, was born in Liverpool. At an early age he evinced a decided taste for the musical profession, and his father (of the eminent firm of Yanewitez and Weiss), an artiste of no mean celebrity, placed him under Charles Smith, the well-known composer of "The Battle of Hohenlinden," and "O, Soltly Sleep, my Baby Boy," and from whom he received his first rudiments in the art of singing. He likewise took lessons in harmony under Mr. Richard Sharp, of Liverpool. When he was sufficiently advanced under these masters, he went to London and studied under Sir George Smart. His next master was Mr. M. W. Balfe, with whom he resided in Paris for a considerable period. On his return to London he further studied harmony under Mr. Charles Lucas, the principal in the Royal Academy of Music. Mr. Weiss made his first appearance on the stage at the Princess's Theatre, on the 27th of December, 1842, in the part of Count Rodolpho, in the "Sonnambula," with Madame Eugenia Garcia (sister-in-law of Malibran and Viardot Garcia), as Amina, and Templeton as Elvino. Mr. Weiss at once produced a marked impression. He performed successively in "I Puritani," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Tancredi," &c. &c. In the following year he made a great success in the concert given in London during the season, and also in the provinces. His engagement at the Princess's continued during 1843 and 1844. In the latter end of 1844 he was engaged at Drury Lane, where he sustained his original primo basso part in Balfe's opera of "The Daughter of St. Maak." From this time his fame became established on the stage. Since then, he has, however, been as great a favourite at the festivals and concerts which have been given throughout the kingdom. No festival can be said to be complete unless our English bass is present. His performance of the arduous music of "Elijah" is considered to have no equal; and his rendering of Handel's music may be



MR. W. H. WEISS.

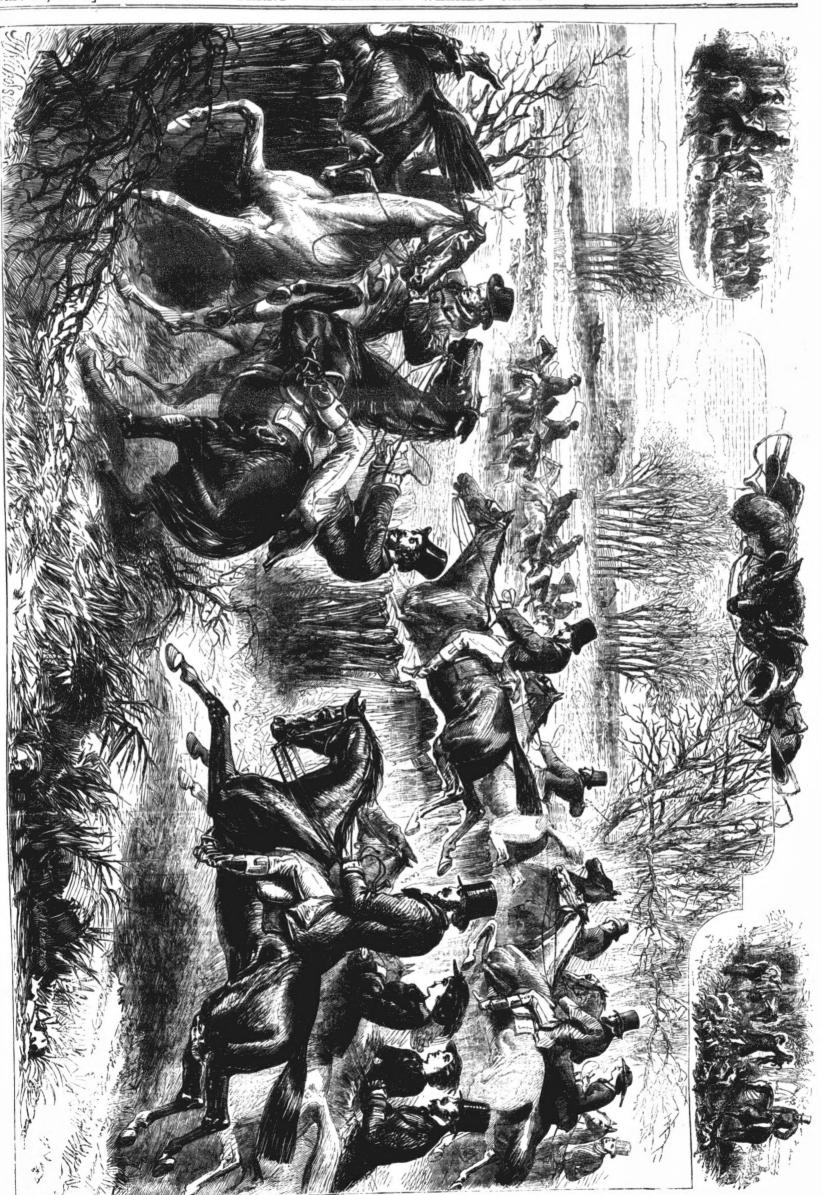
reckoned second to none. Mr. Weiss has often received her Majesty's commands to sing at Windsor Castle, and at Buckingham Palace, in conjunction with our first English vocalists, and also with the most distinguished Italian and German artistes, he has contributed to the enjoyment of her Majesty and her late lamented Consort. Mr. Weiss has sustained the principal base parts at the Royal English Opera during the last and present seasons. It is not, however, alone as a singer that Mr. Weiss has gained his present high reputation; as a composer, he is also held in high esteem. He has written an unpublished opera, from which selections have occasionally been given in the concert room, and of which, as a work of art, report speaks highly. He has likewise composed several sacred and secular pieces, and many very popularity of his "Village Blacksmith" is too well known to require repetition; suffice it to say, that it is as deservedly popular in the United States and the cotonies as it is in this country. We believe we are correct in stating that Mr. Weiss enjoys quite as high a reputation amongst all the members of the profession as he does with the public at large.

Charge against A Congrega-

CHARGE AGAINST A CONGREGATION.—On Sunday week the minister of a large congregation in Dundee was interrupted in the course of his forence so a many of the repeated coughing of his additors. Pausing in the midst of his observations, he addressed his congregation to the following effect:—'You go about the streets at the New-year time—you get drunk, and get cold, then you come here and cough—cough like a park of artillery. I think I must give you a vacation of six weeks, that you may have time to get sober and to regain your health again." He thereafter went on with his discourse, which was concluded amid much greater quiet than it had been begun; but, just as the congregation were dismissing, an indignant seatholder in the gallery rose up and loudly declared that the remarks of the pastor were nothing less than an insult to the whole congregation.—



THE NURSE PRESENTING THE ROYAL BABE TO THE DOMESTICS AT FROGMORE HOUSE.



HUNTING SKETCHES .- NO. VI. (See page 502.)

Theatricals. Music. etc.

The theatres still continue to be crowded every evening. Scarcely any change in the varied performances has been found necessary, so well have the public been catered for at every establishment. At the Royal. Excluse Orena House, the new opera of "Facchette," and the gorgeous pantomime of "The Seven Champions," hold undiminished sway.—The wells of old Druke Lank continue to ring with applanue at the glorious transformation scene and other scenery in "Sindbad the Sailor," while Mr. Phelps still exerts himself to make "Night and Morn" as much a success as possible.—At the Haymarker, Mr. Sothern is still the rage in his character of Lord Dundreary, although the extravaganza of "King Arthur" is probably quite as attractive.—At the Et. Janks's, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews are drawing crowded and fashionable audiences to witness their united exertions in "The Adventures of a Love Letter," and Mr. Charles Mathews's unequalled performance in "Cool as a Cucumber." The burlesque of "1863" is also still greested with immense applause.—At the Lyceum, "Bel Demonio" maintains its popularity. "The Lost Child" remains the first piece.—At the CLYMPIC, Tom Taylor's "Ticket-of-Leave Man" concludes its long run of 207 nights this (Saturday) evening. A new drama, by the same popular author, called "Sense and Sensation," is to be produced on Monday evening next; also a new comedy, entitled "Doubts and Tears."—The Strand burlesque of "Orpheus and Eurydieo" is nightly halled with the utmost delight and laughter; although "Orange Blossoms" and "Margate Sands" have drawn ferth no little applause.

"The Pantocas's could not possibly have a better run than it has with "Donna Diana," and the magnificent scenes in "Little Tom Tucker."—The same may be said of "Liton" at the Naw Boyalty.

"A tayler's be pantomime of "Gid King Cole," continues crowded.—The Pantocas's could not possibly have a better run than it has with "Donna Diana," and the magnificent scenes in "Little Tom Tucker."—The same may be said of "Liton" at the Naw Boyalty.

"A ta

HARD I.VING —There lives in New Hampshire a man called Joe, a fellow noted for the tough lies he can tell. A correspondent informs us that Joe called in at Holton's lately, and found him almost choked with smoke, when he suggested, "You don't know as much about managing smoky chimneys as I do, squire, or you'd cure 'em." "Ah!" said Helton, with interest, "did you ever see a smoky chimney cured?" "Seen it?" said old Joe, "I think I have. I had the weest one in seaboard county once, and I cured it a little too rouch." "How was that?" saked Holton. "Why, you see," said Joe, "I built a little house out yonder, at Wolf Hollow, ten or twelvay years ago. Jim Bush, the fellow that built the chimneys, kept blind drunk three-quarters of the time, and crazy drunk the other. I told him I thought he'd have something wrong; but he stuck to it and finished the house. Well, we moved in, and built a fire the next morning to boll the tea kettle. All the smoke came through the room and went out of the windows; not a bit went up the flues. We tried it for two or three days, and it got worse and worse. By and by it came on to rain, and the rain began to come down the chimney. It put the fire out in a minute, and directly it came down by the pailful. We had to get the baby off the floor as soon as we could, or it would have been drowned. In fifteen minutes the water stood knee-deep on the floor. I pretty soon saw what was the matter. The drunken cuse had put the chimney wrong end up, and it drawed downwards. It gathered all the rain within a hundred yards, and poured it down by bucketfula." "Well, that was unfortunate," remarked Holton; "but what in the world did you do with the house? Surely you never cared that chimney?" "Didn't, I, though?" answered old Joe; "yes, I did." "How?" asked Holton. "Turned it the other end up, I missed one of the chairs out of the room, and directly I see'd another of 'em shooting towards the fireplace. Next the table went, and I see the back log going up. Then I grabbed the old woman under one arm and

THE BOYAL PERROGATIVE OF MERCY.—Lord Henry Lennox has sent the following notice for insertion in the votes of the House of Commons:—"Lord Henry Lennox, on an early day after the meeting of parliament, will call the attention of the house to the present mode of administering the laws which affect capital punishment, and to the circumstances under which the crown has, on various occasions, been advised to exercise the royal prerogative of mercy."

A CENTERABLY A LAG CHILLY.

various occasions, been savased to exercise the royal prerogetive of mercy."

A ORNTENARIAN.—John Gilliatt, of Brigg, attained the great age of 103 years on Monday week. He still enjoys excellent health, and retains all his faculties better than could be expected. His memory at times is rather clouded in trying to remember episodes in his military career. The loss of one eye was caused by the hot sand in Egypt. He generally turns out by eight o'clock in the morning, and is ready for his breakfast as soon as it is ready for him. He sits doxing by the fireside after having smoked his pipe, for he dearly loves the weed. When he was able to get into the street friends frequently gave him an ounce or half an ounce. A continuance of similar benefactions at his own house would doubtless be appreciated by him. Colonel Astley, of Gilliatt's old regiment, is a warm friend to him, and when at Elsham frequently calls to see him to wish him many happy returns of the day. The late Earl of Yarborough, who saw him in the Union-house, pensioned him off, and this liberality is continued by the present Earl.

—Stamford Mercur.

General Rews.

A Paris letter relates the following anecdote: —"To see the Emperor daily indulging his favourite exercise of skating, or being pushed along in a sledge on the ice of one or other of the ponds of the Bois de Boulogne, one would never imagine he had just escaped so imminent a danger! But Louis Napoleon is a man of no common nerve (with all due respect to Mr. Kinglake be it said), and his fatalism, which is said to be one of the leading features of his character, in so far stands him in good stead. Whilst driving a few weeks ago at Compiegne to a meet, a gun was fired off in the immediate proximity of the imperial carriage. The Emperor fixed his glance sternly on the Empress, as it to enforce on her side an appearance of calmness and indifference, and succeeded so very far that, although the imperial Eugenie's check was blanched into deadly paleness, she suppressed any cry which could betray emotion, and continued the conversation which had been so untowardly interrupted. This anecdote I can wouch for, having heard it from the lady who accompanied the imperial pair on this particular occasion."

The Poliah National Government has addressed a proclamation to its troops, dated Dec. 15. It is a strong exhortation to courage and perseverance, and concludes with those words:—"Soldiers! you must accomplish your task to the end, and always cry 'Poland for ever! free, one, and independent, with Lithuania and Ruthenia united to it!"

Langiewicz, who is still a prisoner at Josephstadt, has been allowed to send a letter of thanks to the Soluthurn Government for conferring upon him the freedom of the canton. Desiining all personal merit which might have entitled him to distinction, the general begs to receive the honour in the name of his country, and as a reward for her unparalleled sacrifices. "Decimated," he says, "by Governments who guaranteed our independence, we are carrying on a war which keeps in check the armies of a great empire. On the justice of God and the sympathies of the people we repose our confidence. Coura

than half a century a minister of the gospel (no doubt an unworthy), nevertheless it has always been my maxim, and will ever be, to let well alone. Verbum sopienti sat est. Your faithful friend and brother, James Croft."

A court-martal extraordinary, sitting at Lyons, has just pronounced a sentence of death under extraordinary circumstances. The prisoner, one Joseph Cuq, had been a private in the 100th Regiment of the Line. It was proved that he had described from the French troops before Sebastopol just before the attack on the "Mamelon vert," and warred the Russians of the impending assault, which failed in consequence. After the war he shipped himself as a stoker on board a Russian steamer, and was arrected at Marsalles about six months ago. The court found him guilty, and sentenced him to death—that being the sole penalty reserved by the military code for desertion to the enemy. It is not likely, however, that the sentence will be carried into effect. When he deserted June, 1855, Ouq had been in the army elevan years.

A corresponders, writing from New Zealand on the 24th of October, says:—"Three sestiers who have arrived at Auckland report that two children of Mr. Trust, on Kennedy's farm, have been tomahawked by the Maories, and one shot through the be east. One hundred natives were at Kennedy's farm. Major Peacocke, with a force, had just started for the scene of the murders. The men who brought the information were fired on by the Maories between Church's and Kennedy's farm, and one of them was shot through the leg."

Lutters from Munich mention the paiaful sensation caused there by a fatal duel between Courts Sternbach and Hohnstein, which recently took place near Fraising, in Bayaria. Sternbach, it is said, was jealous of his young wife, and suspected her of being too partial to his half-brother, Hohnstein, a natural son of the old ex-King of Bayaria, now in Rome. Hohnstein took offence at the other's suspicious, and, instead of expostulating with him and convincing him that they were unfounded, chal

presented her with a bracelet worth 100 louis d'ora, and a view of the church for which she so nobly gave her services.—Musical World

Wx (Army and Navy Gazette) have reason to believe his royal highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has selected Colonel Wards, C.B., to succeed Sir R. Dacres as commandant of Woolwich garrison.

Mr. G. G. Scorr is about to undertake the restoration of the large and interesting church of Grantham, Lincolnshire. The estimated cost of the works is £14,000.

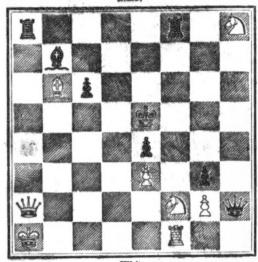
In the course of the week a handsome memorial stone, of white Carrara marble, has been erected in Addington Church, Surrey, by Mr. Gaffin, the sculptor, of the Quadrant, Regent-street, to the memory of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. The memorial bears the following inscription:—"To the memory of John Bird Sumner, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, consecrated Bishop of Chester 1828, translated to Canterbury, consecrated Bishop of Chester 1828, translated to Canterbury, sensecrated Bishop of Chester 1828, translated to Canterbury, someorated Bishop of Chester 1828, translated to Canterbury, someorated Bishop of Chester 1828, translated to Canterbury, consecrated Bishop of Chester 1828, translated to Canterbury, 1848, died September 6, 1862, in the 83rd year of his age."

The Frence states that the Confederate cruiser Florida has sent notice to the Federal ship Kearsage, which is constantly hovering about Brest, that she would be leady to fight her six miles off Ushant. The naval duel is expected to come off in February.

A vern elaborate and interesting report has just been published, containing statistics as to the number and character of fires which have been attended by the fire brigade maintained at the expense of Mr. Hodges, the distiller, of Lambeth, from which it would appear that the public are very vastly indebted to that gentleman and, the men under his command. During the past year the total

Thess.

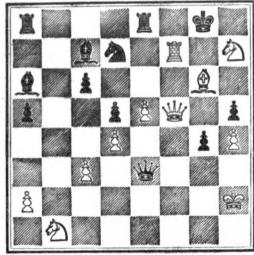
PROMERE No. 155.—By Mr. J. DEMPARY, Newcastle.



White to move, and mate in five moves.
[From the Gateshead Observer 1

PROBLEM No. 156.

[This position occurred in play between Mr. Kidsen and an mateur, the former giving the odds of Q R.] Black.



White

White to move, and mate in three moves.

G. V.—Black's Kt could have played 22. Kt to Q B 5, taking up a strong position in White's game, had not White played Kt to R 8. White made the best move that the game allowed of at that point.

J. Barlis.—Mate can be given in three moves in your Problem.
The key-move is B to Q Kt 6, and the following moves are very apparent.

The key-move is B to Q At 0, and the lollowing according to apparent.

W. King (Glasgow).—Your games shall be duly examined, and reported upon. Can you inform us of the name of the Secretary of the Forfarshire Chess Club.

G. Wisstanley.—We believe that the price of the collection of Chess Problems composed by the late "J. B." of Bridport, will be 4s. We shall be glad if you and other Chess players will subscribe for a copy of the volume. The widow is in very indigent circumstances.

Solutions of Problems up to the present date, by W. J., T. Fowkes, George Prast, J. Barlin. J. P. (Yoxford), Inquirende, H. Molson, J. Webbe, A. Baird, Vectis, G. Meadway, Clegg of Oldham, J. Bayliss, M. A. R. (Brighton), J. B. L. Pemberton, T. Carress, W. Bennett, C. J. Fox, White Knight, A. Halse, B. X., A. Mayhew, Victor, G. W. B., Oxon, F. Betts, R. Pritchard, C. Munday, and H. Tayler—correct.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTEBSALL'S.

BETTING AT TATTEBSALL'S.

Cambuscan was not in such good demand as during the previous week, 15 to 1 being offered at the finish. Coast Guard exhibited strong signs of "coming" in the City in the early part of the day, 22 to 1 being accepted freely, but at the corner 20 to 1 was booked several times, while Prince Arthur and Historian were each supported firmly at 25 to 1; 28 to 1 was offered against Coup d Etat and Birch Broom without a response. A whole squadron of the rear division were introduced, the most conspicuous among the lot at the close of business being Horse Marine, who, after a few investments in his favour at 1,000 to 15, unally settled down at 50 to 1 (taken). Closing prices:

Two Thousand Guineas.—5 to 1 agst Baron F. Lagrange's Fille de l'Air (t and off); 11 to 2 agst Mr. Ten Brocck's Paris (t); 6 to 1 agst Captain John White's Cambuscan (t).

Derrit.—1000 to 90 agst Mr. Merry's Scottish Chief (t); 13 to 1 agst Mr. Ten Brocck's Paris (t); 15 to 1 agst Captain John White's Cambuscan (t and off); 100 to 6 agst Lord St Vincent's Forager (t) 20 to 1 agst Mr. Naylor's Coastguard (t); 25 to 1 agst Sir F. Johnstone's Historian (t); 25 to 1 agst Mr. J. Shorne's Prince Arthur (tf); 1,000 to 35 agst Lord Westmoreland's Birch Broom (off); 1,000 to 35 agst Mr. Higgins's Coup d'Etat (off); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Claremont (t); 38 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's General Peel (t); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Ten Brocck's Hollyfox (t and off); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Ten Brocck's King John (t); 1,000 to 15 agst Mr. Hodgman's c by Barnton, out of Vanity (t); 2,000 to 25 agst Mr. Hodgman's c by Barnton, out of Vanity (t); 2,000 to 25 agst Mr. Coffy's Lucky Star (t); 1,000 to 10 agst Mr. H Hill's Copenhagen (t); 1,000 to 10 agst Lord W. Powlett's Verger (t).

Anw and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

POLICE COURTS.

GUILDHALL

CAUTION TO TURBULENT CEARACTERS.—Hannah Brown, a repulsive-look
"Townshen was charged before Aiderman Allen with an aggravated and

breate assault upon life. Watson, whose husband is the propristor of the

can stoled the prosecution, and after stating the circumstances which led to

the outrage complained of, called life. Watson, who said on the previous

Monday the posman went out for a holiday, and did not return until Satur
cay night, when he presented himself in a state of intoication, and de
manded his clothing. He insisted upongoing up-stairs, but as Mr. Watson

was dangerously ill witness prevented him, upon which he went out and

returned with the prisoner, whom he represented as his state. They en
deavoured to force their way up-stairs, but on being restrained they became

word disorderly, and witness found it necessary to call in a policeman to re
move thom. The potman was locked up with the promise of being dis
chargos when sober, the more serious charge against him him having been

withdrawn. This was about twolve o'elock on Saturday night, and shortly

riterwards the prisoner came to the bases and rang violently several times

at the bell. She said she had some for her brother's clothes, and as soon

as no got them she would show witness hew she would serve her, but on

reflection she desided upon giving a demonstrative proof of her intention

and her power, and as lone attacked Mrs. Watson most savagely, striking

that lady a heavy blow on the left eye, which appeared very seriously con
tusted, and another on the nose, which induced, as the officer described it,

it errible flow of blood. Miss Tweed carmborated the worst possible ac
count of the prisoner, and as she had assaulted the complainant in a most

cowardly and dastardly manner, he would make an example of her by

committing her to prison for three months with hard labour.

BOW STREET.

Daring Garotte Borrison for three months with hard labour.

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Daring Garotte Borrison for the defence Mrs. Daring Candining 24s., from the person of Matilda Ware, the wife of a coffee-shop keeper in Wych-street.

Mr. Abrams appeared for the defence. Mrs. Ware stated that on the previous Baturday slight, at about twelve o'clock, she was passing along Wych-street, when she was attacked by three men or hoys and a woman, and the prisoner was o't the party. One of them selzed her by the throat, and another picked her pocket, the prisoner lifting up her clothes and throwing them over has head to prevent her calling out. She caught hold o' him by the arm, and held his until she got the clothes off har face, so that she had an opportunity of observing his features by the light of a lamp. One of the assaliants struck her in the face and knocked her down. Two polisamen came to her assistance, but the thieves secaped. Her purse, containing 24s, was stolen. Edinomus Fili proved that he and another containing 24s, was stolen. Edinomus Fili proved that he and another containing 24s, was stolen. Edinomus Fili proved that he and another containing 24s, was stolen. Edinomus Fili proved that he and another containing 24s, was stolen. Edinomus Fili proved that he ask a nother containing 24s, was stolen. Edinomus Fili proved that he ask another containing 24s, was stolen. Edinomus Fili proved that he ask on the prisoner and three others, one of whom was a woman, pushing the prasocutrix about. They did not interies a firsh believes that he was one of the party. He would reach the special pull reach that he was one of the party. He would reach the tho

Advamasil, it the magistrate had made up his mind to that course, the prisoner would not plead guilty, but would reserve his defence. The prisoner was committed for trial.

WESTMINSTER

A RUFFIAN HCHEAND.—John Hyde, a big, powerful fellow, was brought before Mr. Selfe upon the sharge of committing a ruffiantly assault upon Ellen Hyde, his wife, by kicking her on the face and head. Prosecutrix said: I live at 2, Leg-court. Keppel-street, Chelses. The prisoner is my husband. On Saturday night he came home with a little drint, and directly he entered threw the table over. I asked him to pick it up, when he beat me as you see. (Prosecutrix here exhibited two or three frightful lacerations of her face). Mr. Selfe: How did he do it? Prosecutrix: He threw me down and kicked me. How often did he kick yon? Twice in the face and wice in the head, I think. And inflicted the lojuries I see upon your face? Yes, your worship. Had you given him any provosation? None that I know of. I can't say what he did it for. Has he ever struck you before? Yes, often. How loug have you been married to him? Nine years Have you any family? No, we have not. Richard Bevan, 295 H, said that he was in the Mariborough-road at eight eviclex on Saturday night, when he was fetched by some children be Leg-court, Keppel-street. On going there he found the prosequirty bleeding from a wound at the back of the head, and another at the side of the face. She said that her husband had inflicted the wounds, and had kicked her several times. Witness inquired where her husband was, when the prosequirix replied that he had run away directly after he did it. At twenty minutes to ten prosecutriz, came to witness again, and toth firm that her husband was the Happel street, and he then went and took him, when he said, "I know what its for; it is for giving my old woman a 'domino." Mr. Selfe: What condition was he in? Witness: Quite sober, Mr. Selfe it occopyed by what heve you to say? Prisoner: Nothing, Mr. Selfe: It occopyed by make the prosequirix per land w

six months' imprisonment for a like offence. She made no answer to the charge, and was fully committed for trial.

CLERKEN WELL.

A SINGULAR APPLICATION—A respectably-attired man, upon Mr. D'Eypcourt taking his seat, said: Sir, I want your advice and assistance; for I swant to go back and live with my wife. I am in love with her, hat I am jilted; and you are the only person that can assist me. Mr. D'Eyncourt inquired if the applicant was living with his wife. Applicant: No; and I can't live with myself, and for this simple reason—I earn 18s per week, out of which I allow her 9s; and it can's be done, to live and keep your rent paid out of the remainder. I have asked her to allow me to go book and its with her, but she will not. She hasa taste for the stage, and says that live with her, but she will not live least for the stage, and says that if I went back to her she could not get on so well. Oh, wicked woman, if I went back to her she could not get on so well. Oh, wicked woman, the she deserves not the love and the priceless fond affection that I bestow the deserves not the love and the priceless fond affection that I bestow the contrast side he could not help the applicant. If he wished to have his wife back, the best way would be to apply to the Divorce Court for a restitution of conjugal rights. Applicant: But I have not got the money. Her being away from me makes me unhappy, and breads in me innumerable evils, discomfort, disorganization, and neglect, and what can be worse than evil; discomfort, disorganization, and neglect, and what can be worse than that, for if I allow those to go on I shall lose my situation and my wages, it has, for if I allow those to go on I shall lose my situation and my wages. If you were to send one of your officers with me I have no doubt but that if you were to send one of your officers with me I have no doubt but that first the stage of the heart way would have the whele of my money than and any would about hat she should have the whele of my money than and any would about

wife, Louisa, and slao with threatening her life. The complainant, whose right eye was very badly blackened, said that on Saturday night, after she had completed her marketing, she went home, and had no sooner got in than the prisoner threw the table at her, and struck her in the face and eye. He then got hold of her throat, and threw her on the ground, and before she could get up, he kicked her in the stomach. The blow with the table breited her face and blackened her eye. The defendant said he was very sorry, and would never struck or ill-used you before? The complainant: Yes, frequently; but not when he is sober. Mr. Barker, to the wife: Has your husband ever struck or ill-used you before? The complainant: I do, for he has several times beaten me, and behaves very unkindly to me. He has frequently taken up haives and sharpened them, and said that he would murder me. I am afraid that he will, when he is drunk, carry his threat into execution. Mr. Barker: When did he last threates you? The complainant: About a formight ago. He then ill-used me, but I would not hen every much ill-used, and then would not appear against him, as I shought he would improve, and I took his promise that he would not beat me any more Mr. Barker: Won's you trust to his promise any more? The complainant: No. The defendant said if he were allowed to go this time he would never get drunk again. Mr. Barker said he should not let the defendant go without some punishment. He then ordered the defendant to with hard labour for two calendar months. The prisoner was locked up in default.

Assaurs as a Causen Beadle.—William Hovell, of S, Seymour-place, Upper Holloway, headle of Mr. John's Church Holloway.

with hard labour for two calendar months. The prisoner was locked up in default.

ASSALLY BY A CHURCH BEADLE.—William Hovell, of S, Seymour-place, Upper Hollowsy, beadle of St. John's Church, Hollowsy, was charged before Barrier with unlawfully assaulting and beating Mr. Frederick Wilford, a distiller's warshouseman, of 113, St. John street, Clerkenwell. The complainant stated that is buch nine clock on the night of the 0th inst he was in the Orown public house, Upper Hollowsy. The defondant was also there, but he was in another compariment to which he was. The defondant saw him, and accused him of "sending that letter," made use of foul language, and asked if he wasted to light. He was answered in the negative, on which the defendant made a stroke at compainant's face, but missed that, and struck the complainant's active this such forms as to smash the grown. He had not given the defendant the least proyection. Mr. Barker asid there could be no doubt that an asrault had been committed, and that the defendant's conduct had been far from proper. He then ordered the defendant's conduct had been far from proper. He then ordered the defendant's conduct had been far from proper. He then ordered the defendant to pay a fine of 10s and the costs, or in default to be imprisoned in the House of Corraction for seven days. The fine and costs were immediately paid.

MABLBOROUGH STREET.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

MURDEROUS ATVACE TREGGEN JFALCUSY—Eliza Jones, a respectably-dressed married women, residueg at No. 12. Ladbury-road, Motting-bill, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt with unlawfully and maliciously wounding a female named Charlotte Nicholas, in Dungan-street, Golden-square The injered women was mable to attend. James Ignatius Maillon, a young man, living at 5, Queen's head-court, Great Windmill-street, deposed that on the pravious afternoon, while is anding in Great Windmill-street, he saw a number of parsens collected at the corner of Denman-street, and a sort of alternial going on. He went up to see the cause, when he heard the prisoner gut to a young women, "This is your game, it has been going en for some years, and I have caught you at least." The prisoner than, having an open raner in her hand, struck the young women across the eyes with it, and afterwards on the right hand. The young women, who held profinely from her wounds, was then coursyed to the Charing-cross Hospital, and the prisoner was taken into quatody. In answer to Mr Tyrwhitt, the witness said he heard quiting from either of the familes than he had stated, and that they were both sober. He understood the young woman's name was Scholast, Aincheborage, 807 A, said the prisoner made hat reply to the charge. The prisoner said she had found her husband with the young woman severs! those Mr. Tyrwhitt add he was carry the prisoner had taken unde a mode of ceitling the matter. He would remand has for a week. The husband of the prisoner acked whather the magistrate would assept ball for his wife. Tyrwhitt declined to de so.

MARYLEBONE.

MARYLESONE

MARYLEBONE.

Latest News fram America.—Awfil Slauchter of the Fadgrals.—

Michael M Carthy was charged by Folice-series thraham. I. L. as follows:
—It appeared from the evidences that on Sanday evening, a ball-pass eight,
the prisoner was in Westbourne-terrace, bawting out as loudly as be could,
"Latest news from America, second edition of the Observer, and awful
alangher of the Federals." He was desired to discontinue the sangyance,
but he refused to do so, and was that taken late castody. Various sawpapers which he had under his arm were examined by the officer, who was
unable to detect any article relating to the "ilsughter" alluded to. The
prisoner, in answer to the charge, such as was not aware that whathe had done
was wrong, as he was led to believe that whan he bought the coolies that a
sangulnary battle had really taken place, and in which the Federals had
the worst of it. He had been in the habit of supplying for some years both
first and second editions of papers to devernment ministers and members
of parliament on Sundaya, and he wished to know if he might be allowed
to continue to save them. Mr. Yardley: Certainly, but con't samoy the
inhabitants of any neighbourhood by bawing out what you know to be
nutrue. The magistrate added that if the sale of any one of these papers
had been proved against him he would be lished to punishment for estaining money under take pretences. As he had been locked up the whole of
the night he should now discharge him, and would recommend him in
future to obtain a livelihood by other means than those of lying and fraud.
The "sensation" newsvender then last, promising to adopt the advice
given him.

WORSHIP STREET.

WORSHIP STREET.

Aw "Iswocker" Man Pleading Guilty.—A well-dressed young man, with good address, who gave the name of James Seiby, was charged before Mr. Leigh with atealing a watch from the person. Mr. Heary Reiby, residing at West Ham, in Essex, said: Last night I was at the Britainia Theatre, Hoxloot, and at the conclusion of the pattomine went to the refreshment bar. There was a great crowd, and prisoner stood directly behind me. I felt a snap at my watch-chain, and trimediately missed the watch from my walstoost pocket. He denied all knowledge of it when I accused him, but when I gave him into custody the watch was plaked up between the feet of another man. It was uninjured. Sergeant Smith, N division, in charge of the case: I believe that the watch must have been passed to en accomplice. When I seized the prisoner's hands he remarked, a what is this for? I am not in the habit of being so roughly handled. At the statiou-house he gave an address of a public-house in Oid-street, which proved to be felse. He then stated that his home was in Deanagate, Manchester. The robbery must have been done under the arm. Mr. Huristone (chief clerk): What are you? Prisoner: I am a professional singer and dancer out of an engagement. Mr. Huristone: How do you answer the charge of stealing this watch? Prisoner: I plead guilty; but I assure you, sir, that I am perfectly innocent. Mr. Huristone: Then why plead guilty? You should not do that if innocent. Prisoner: Oh, yes, I should. Tell me now what is the use of my going to trial, for I know that so you will deal with me if i say "innocent. I have no evifence on my side, and there is evidence against me which would be forthporning at the sessions, as it is now; therefore I say guilty, if you please. Mr. Leigh: I have no doubt of the guilt you please to. You gave a false address. I send you for six mquiths' impris, ment with hard labour. Prisoner: I am obliged.

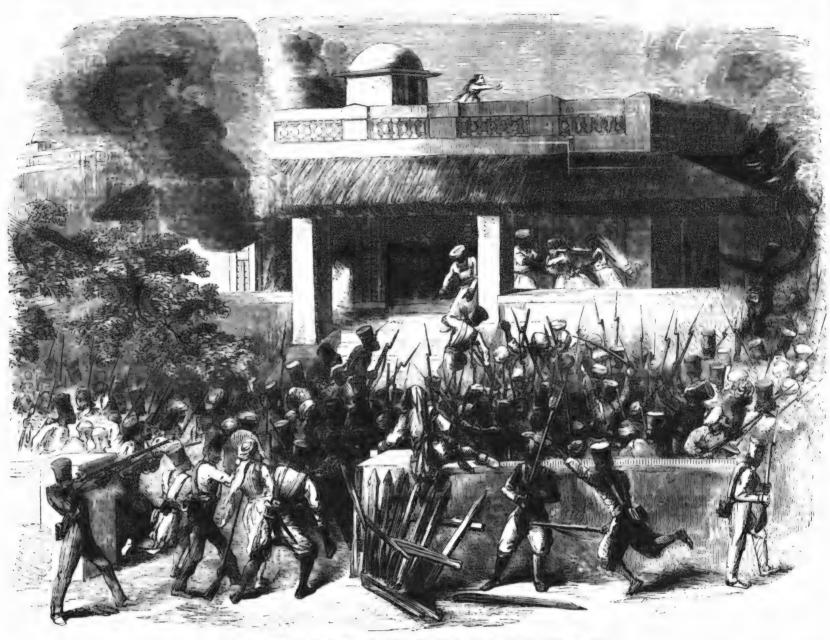
THAMES.

ALUCED CHILD MURDER—Rebecos Porter, a woman about 30 years of age, was brought up, on remand, before Mr. Woolrych, charged with uniastily disposing of the dead body of her male bastard child on the 25th of December, 1863, by placing it in a box in her bed-room, at No. 2, Halesterrace, West India-road, Limebouse, to conceal the birth. The charge, age entered in the police-sheet, was one of concessing the birth of a child, and the magistrate treaten the case in that way, but a coroner's jury, before whom the prisoner was brought only an hour before she was arraigned in the police-sheet, was one of concessing the birth of a child, and the prisoner was brought only an hour before she was arraigned in the police-sheet, was one of concessing the birth of her offspring on that verdict she will be put on her trial at the next seasions of the Cantral and has given birth to two legitimate children, who are both living. About a two months ago she entered the as arvice of Mr. Barn Harris, an easting house the new prisoner was also and the most solemn sseverations that the suspicious way. The prisoner is the wildow of the minicated her asspicious to her servant woman that the suspicious way. The prisoner was to show man that the suspicious of her mistress were quite unfounded. A fortnight before Christmas-day Mrs. Harris requested the prisoner is ordiced the prisoner is ordiced the prisoner in consequence of her having broken a good deal of creckery, and done other damage. The prisoner she feeded greating at the idea of diminishing the proportions of her morning of Christmas-day the prisoner was about her work as usual. In the afternoon she went to her beforeom, and remained there about three hours. On heaving her bedroom she joized a party at cards, and assumed hours of her direct proved here are also as a second with a selection of the afternoon she went to her beforeom, and remained there about three hours. Prisoner made here as box were a shown her with a selection of the afternoon she went to her before her ab

that she had given birth to a child lin the course of the afternoon and deposited it in her box, and that she had thrown the "other things" down the water-closet. Mr. Matthew Brownfield, surgeon, of No. 6, Eastcotplace, East India-road, Poplar, was called upon to attend the prisoner on Christmae-night. There was no doubt she had been confined in the course of the day. He saw the bedy of a full-grown mais child in the prisoner box. It had not been born many hours. There were two marks on the throat, each about the size of a sixpence. Those marks had been caused by violence, the could say the child had breathed. He made a post-morten examination of the body by order of the coroner. The floating of the lungs in water was, in his opinion, anoncuise that the child had breathed, but not that it was born alive. In answer to a question by Mr. Wooltych, the witness said the marks on the throat of the child might have been caused by the prisoner delivering herself. The prisoner in defance said: When I gave my mistress warning, before Christmae, I did not know I was so near my time. I thought I had another month to go. Mr. Woolrych committed the prisoner for trial.

when the marks on the marks or the control by the prisoner delivering harself. The prisoner in defance said: When I gave my mitures warning, below Christman, it did not know? was so near the prisoner delivering harself. The prisoner in defance said: When I gave my mitures warning, below Christman, it did not know? was so near the prisoner for trials.

Hennex trimes war and the control of the c



THE FIRST MASSACRE OF THE ENGLISH AT MEERUT. (See page 510.)

Literature

HIGHLAND JESSIE; LOTA, THE INDIAN MAID.

A TALE OF THE GREAT INDIAN MUTINY.

CHAPTER XXVI.

YET ANOTHER LETTER.

"Which ain't I a hofficer?"
Now these words were saidin an indignant voice, with something of plaintive appeal in it.
The answer was a ratiling peal of laughter in the voice of a woman; and young, too, if you might judge by the ring of it.
"Ain't 1?" said the gentle-man's voice once more.
These inquiries and replies might have been heard (and indeed they were heard by Mrs. Sergeaut Fisher, who, so to speak, took every ill of life out n talking about it, and so got on comfertably) on that very day when Chaplain Graham and Dr. Phil Effingham met near Sir Clive St. Maur's house, both bent on the same errand of forcing Lota St. Maur to admit that she knew much of the preparations made and making for throwing off the English rule in India. Indeed, to be very precise and particular in this matter (and precision is called for on the occasion), it may be laid down that the "hofficer" was protesting, and Mrs. Sergeant Fisher listening (she had immense ears, which possibly accounted for the good use she made of them), at the very time when Clive met his old friends, and greeting hem cheerfully, told them his wife would be glad to see both.

The "hofficer" and she with whom he was protesting, together

had immense ears, which possibly accounted for the good use surmade of them), at the very time when Olive met his old friends,
and greating hem cheerfully, told them his wife would be glad to
see both.

The "hoffleer" and she with whom he was protesting, together
with Mrs. Sergeant Fisher, who was so in the habit of tearing other
women's reputation to rags, that it is just possible she would have
damaged her own rather than rest—but that is an open question;—
these three, be it said, were, at the time of the remark, in a thick
tope, or growth of trees, which almost touches the jungle that
borders one side of Lucknow—or rather did—for the great Lord
Olyde, at the time of his reduction of this place (1858), found it
necessary to desirely the greater part of this forcetry.

Mrs. Sergeant Fisher was behind a tree, happily shrouded from
observation in a skirt and shawl over her head, both so much the
colour of old wood and dried moss that she might have been
taken for a stump. The sergeant himself must have been a patient
man, or he would certainly have put himself under the operation
of Mr. Fitzroy's Act for the prevention of the ill-treatment of the
better sex. Mrs. F. was hard, indeed, to put up with. Fisher said
she was "crank, and a crank—which rusty the latter." And many
a time he washed the children himself, driving them mad with yellow
soap in the eyes, and himself nearly insane at the yells which were
the result; all owing to Mrs. F. attending to other people's business
instead of her own family.

Mrs. S. Fisher, for instance, would be making the dish called an Irish stew, when there would come a chance of ripping a reputation. Off she would go, and the Irish stew would become nothing but an English mess. Or she might be engaged with the family wash, and in the highest flush of lather—for when she cas at it she was far from a slow woman—when a chance occurred for quite ruining the rags of a recent reputation. Thereupon down went the domestic blanket, off she smacked, and perhaps before she got back the wash was cold, the copper out, the sergeant ill-tempered, and the shivering children smacked all round by the sire himself for being so far from jolly, under the circumstances, as to draw down the corners of their mouths, a proceeding suggesting that on the whole they were rather wretched. In his moments of confidence, which were not many, the poor sergeant used to say that when he married "he'd put his foot in it," and that "he'd much better ha' been a full private all his life," privates being debarred from the joys of matrimony.

To return to that especial morning. On the cocasion, Mrs. Sergeant Fisher, who had been going on better for a fortnight or so,—though, by the way, she felt she had been wasting those two weeks—Mrs. F., be it said, was making a beef-steak pudding. She had reached that point in the performance where you describe a circle by inverting the basin on te the dough, and cutting round about it, when the ovil genius of Mrs. F., caused her to look up, to remark Jessie MrSarlane tripping along in the shadow towards the south gate.

Now, it shall not be said that Sergeantess Fisher hated Jessie, but it must be admitted that she "did not like her over much." But Fisher never liked anybody over much above a day or so, when of course she ripped up the person's reputation. Fisher's own good name had never gone; but as Mrs. Sergeant Maloney said, "Tiwasn't her fault, anyhow, but that of her phiz." It is most true, she had the most vinegary face amongst all the sergeants wives in the 3—th, which,

men.

Mrs. F. had made up to Jessie, with the ordinary intention of knocking her down, but Jessie had turned her off like a bad shilling. Your Scotch lassie looks twice at a friendship, and with Jess one look was quite enough. She had also heard of Mrs. Figher.

Jess one look was quite enough. She had also heard of mars. Jess one look was quite enough. She had also heard of mars. Fisher.

"Yah," said Mrs. Fisher, cutting at the paste of the beef-steak pudding as though it had a reputation to lose. "Dessey yer no better nor the rest of 'em." And so saying, she had raised the basin, and was setting it right side upwards, when clash it went upon the table, for Mrs. F. had, in a moment, seen the chance of ripping a reputation.

As she said afterwards, "she saw it with her own eyes." And though at this point Sirs. Maloney interrupted her with, "Sure could ye see't wid anybody else's?" Mrs. F. was in too much of a hurry to rip up the reputation to drop down upon Maloney. Thus she would up her performance: "Think of that! I yeard it with my own years!"—("And sure yer ears are long enough for that same," said Maloney, in an under voice)—"with my own years!" she repeated, and merely trying to wither Maloney with one concentrated, vinegary glance. "And think of it—engaged to one man, and bargaining with another! Why," said Fisher—and

here it was that she tried to ruin Jessie's reputation outright—"why being engaged to one man, and courting with another, AINT IT AS BAD AS TWO OF 'RM, HA?"
So now poor Jess has had her reputation reported on, we may as well know all about it.
When Sergeantess Fisher dropped the basin and her under jaw at the same moment, what she saw was Corporal Tim Flat, of the 3—th (and Captain St. Maur's company) stepping off in the direction which was being taken by the Highland lassie. For Mrs. Fisher to smack her Clementina for holding on to her skirts, and then to whip on a shawl of indescribably dead colours over her head, was but the work of seven moments, and there was the family left to itself, dabbing at the beef-steak pudding with lots of inquiring little fingers, while Mrs. Fisher was, like a spy in an Italian drama, moving in shadow after the devoted pair.
Need it be said, she followed Tim following Jessie to the tope in which this chapter was opened.
The fact is, that Corporal Tim Flat had plunged his cockney head over his military heels into love with Jessie MrFarlane. His own explanation was, "That he couldn't help it," which, to say the best of it, is but a rather helpless round-the-corner kind of an excuse.

It is probable that he took that leap because she was Scotch and

own explanation was, "That he couldn's help it," which, to say the best of it, is but a rather helpless round-the-corner kind of an excuse.

It is probable that he took that leap because she was Scotch and presty, and his mother's mother had fulfilled both those conditions. At all events, he urged upon Jessie his suit in these remarkable words—" Hain't hi halso some Scotch?"

Jessie had made straight for the pot where Mrs. Fisher watched her, and reaching it, and looking about her directly she had done so, she at once perceived Tim Flat, who considered the case met by a military salute of the most flattering character. He did not smile while saluting. But that solemn duty over, he commenced that speech which he had been concocting for a week past.

"Jessie M'Farlane, spinster," he commenced,—" which the very name goes to the 'art like an ealing potion. Which my name is Timothy Flat, being perhaps a green name, but no objections to change it, and trusts you have not the same—which means, though perhaps difficult to see through, by reason of not being able to give the word to march to my wice, thereby meaning as I hope you sint objections to that same."

"Hey, mon," here said Jessie, "what on airth air ye gang to sae? Ye looks skeered as—"

"Jessie M'Farlane, spinster," continued the corporal, breaking in upon Jessies criticism, and again saluting as a kind of apology for that action—"which, though now only a corporal, in a wery short time a sergeant I must be P'rhaps I sin't much to look at but there may be wuss which it is neither here nor there to say which is the kracter I bears in the redgimunt; but if objections to name, a change willing, perwided a change promised; and which, being neither here nor there to remark upon, I must point out how the colonel give me a sovereign out of his own pocket when I brought Tom Wilson in when 'e were wounded, which it is Tom himself will prove after kissing the book and swearing to it, though generally a man as ain't taken kindly to a hoath, being a Methody, which, being

and, Jessie M'Farlane, spinster, I wait for the which, the what you're goin' to say."

Now, Jessie was no fool; and as, indeed, she could say four and a little one before you had seked her how many beans made five, she comprehended what was meant, though Serjeantess Fisher herself was in doubt, and, therefore, put the worst construction upon every word.

doubt, and, therefore, put the worst construction upon every word.

"Hey"—which was the style in which it would appear she always began her remarks—"then ye're jest the wrichter o' this ane or twa lines?"

So saying, she took a bit of ordinary paper from the breast of her dress.

"Ha!" said the corporal, "ain't it myself 'ud wish a letter o' this 'ere cove's 'ud find such a post-office as that's laid in. No, Jessie, I ain't wrote you no letter."

"Whatty?" she replied, or something like that word was the one with which she began her reply—"I'se warrant ye'll sae ye're no here to see me."

"Which I come to see you were gospel truth, Jessie"—here, there came another military salute—"having follered yer from barracks, which I would not write, still bein' sahamed o' that fist, which improvin' is, and which stood alone between me and a sergeant's stripes."

"And ye did na wrich this

alone between me and a second geant's stripes."

"And ye did na wricht this to me?"

"Wisher may die iffer did," said Corporal Tim in the choicest cockney English, and saluting like a mechanical warrior in the next toy-shop, made to go upon wheels

"Then sic a meestery I never sat e'e on," said Jessie, glancing at

the paper.
"Which," said the corporal, mildly, "Timothy Flat is waiting

"Which," said the corperal, mildly, "Timothy Flat is waiting for his answer."

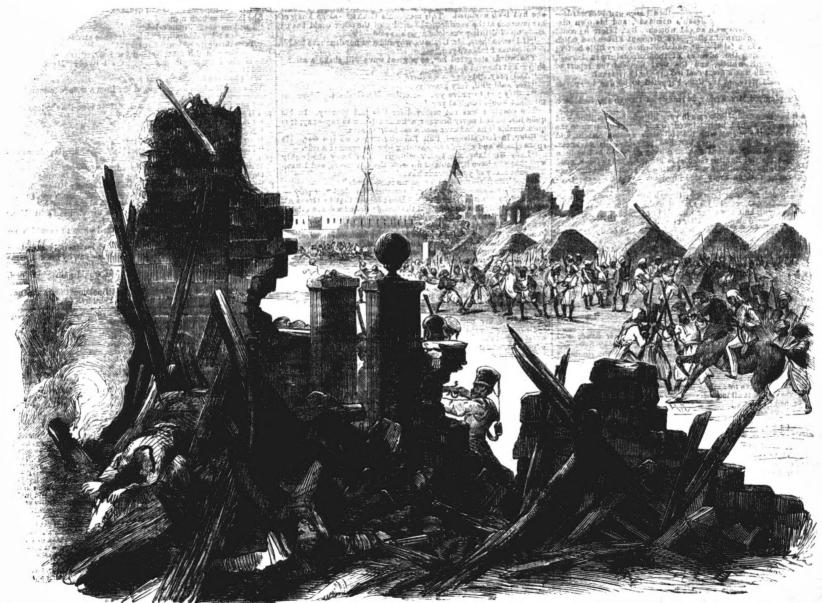
And he did not look to be much waiting for anything. His features were as plain as any between Land's End and John o' Groats, and yet there was a certain kind of loveliness in the face which made you look at him twice. His face might have reminded you, had you been seftly poetical, of a plain—say a plain dust-heap, nothing in itself, but looking well with the light of the sun on it. So with Corporal Tim, his good-hearted mind sprinkled itself over his plain face, and made him quite a taking fellow. Somehow, if you had eyes, you could spell upon the corporal's countenance the word H-O-M-E. He had had to go through an awful amount of drilling, and, in spite of all, his limbs generally appeared to belong to different people, and to be bad fits, but you spelt H-O-M-E nevertheless, and there's not a better word in the dictionary.



THE VILLAGE OF BOLUN HUBER, NEAR MEERUT. (See page 511.)

we wi' be fren's gin ye ha' no thought better o' it." Here Tim sent out his dexter

Here Tim sent out his dexter arm like a bayonet thrust, and shook Jessie's brown hand



THE ENGLISH QUARTERS AT MEERUT (See page 511.)

Jessie was the first to see the sight. "Vengha!" she screamed.
And, thereupon, Corporal Tim, in "Venghs!" she screamed.

And, thereupon, Corporal Tim, instantaneously surmising that his friendship was then and there called upon to display itself, he turned round with the air of defying an elephant. The female Flaher had only time to bob behind a tree (she having dropped out of her concesiment in an astonished state), to avoid shameful

Fisher had only time to bob behind a tree (she having dropped out of her concealment in an astonished state), to avoid shameful exposure.

"Vengha!" repeated the woman.
"Tak" me awa', Tim," she said, shrinking towards that heart which began beating high the moment she approached him; "tak' me awa' fra' the evil eye."

"What have you to fear?" asked Vengha, who locked worn, old, and even broken down. She reminded you of a rock, wavesten at the base, ready to topple, and yet wearing its head as proudly as ever.

"I will us' look on ye," Jess said, turning away her face; and there, within two minutes of rejecting Corporal Tim she had got her cheek against the red breast of his jacket. Doubtless Tim's face was as red as his uniform.

"If you fear me, why have you come?" asked Vengha, to whom should be accorded this credit, that she was brave. Cruel, merciless, thard-judging assuredly she was; but though no virtue could redeem those wretched qualities, which kill their fosterer as surely as the quickest poison, still she partly redeemed her character by her fearlessness.

"Hey! "Twas ye writ the letter?"

"Yes. Do you ask what I want?"
"Yes, Vengha."

"I want you, woman, to save your mistress!"

"My mistress?" she said; and here Corporal Tim lost the himour of having her cheek on his breast. He touched that particular part inore lightly than the rest of the garment ever after; and when it was done with he got into some hot water, in consequence of sppropristing the garment with the successful purpose of cutting out the spot, and keeping it. But ah! long before that little performance of quiet affection, the corporal's uniform had some a deal of rough service.

"Yes," said Vengha; "your mistress!"

Now Jessie had just got it on the tip of her tongue to give Vengha slarge plees of her mind. She had never liked Vengha, and her sudden disappearance had not tended to palliate Jessie's aversion. Every man who is not a hermit knows what a comfort it is for one of the quicker-tongued sex to avail herself of any little telli

"Week, Vengha, woman, and what may it be ye may be wantin'
"Not much—have no feat. I am not about to ask you any
greater favour than to give this paper to your mistress."

"Tim, tak' it!" Jessie sail; and the corporal, with the aid of
two military stridee, and a couple of military ingers, still trembling
with love, disappointment, and pleasure, achieved possession of the
document; and, after a suspicious look at it, he handed the paper
to Jessie M'Farlane.

This done, Vengha turned to go.

"Hey, Tim! Dinna let her gang wi'out mair words."

Tim started, made a step forward—then half a one backwards—
just as he was swayed by Jessie's command, and his own disinclination to interfere with an old woman. But, before he could
decide upon any course of action, Mrs. Sergeant Fisher had fallen
flat on her face in a fainting-fit, and Jessie was very little better;
for Vengha, seeing the advance of the corporal upon herself,
sounded a shrill whistle, and the next moment the report of
several fire-arms was a great deal too near to be pleasant.

The sounds were, at the time, supposed to be due to sportsmen.

Down plumped Mrs. Fisher, as readily as though she had been

hit.

As it has been said, Jessie was in very little better condition, and so, if the corporal had been minded to any extent to rush to the van and defy the enemy with his side-arms, Jessie's weight, and the necessity of looking after her, had prevented his advances. Mind, it is not asserted that he would have advanced had he been able. One martial English red-coat is always a match fer a good kandful of other martial coats, not being English. But there are limits, seeing that an army of Liliputians overcome giant Guiliver.

and of other martial coats, not being English. But there are limits, seeing that an army of Lilipntians overcame giant Gulliver.

Well, he did not rush forward; though had the enemy in question shown face, Corporal Tim Fist, if massacred, would not have been found with bullet or other wounds in his back.

When he looked about him, after catching Jessie and telling her not to be frightened, Vengha was gone. She had easily vanished in the thick brushwood and weeds of the jungle.

Jessie, meanwhile, had kept her hold upon the letter.

Then she let the corporal help her home.

He was a tall man, but Mrs. Fisher coming to herself, and ruefully doing up her back hair, twisting about her snaky locks as though they were a reputation, thought that certainly he had never looked so tall as he did with Jessie on his arm, and he leaning down towards her in a manner which, in Fisher's opinion, took away her character at a glance.

But Corporal Tim did not get much of Jessie's Scotch voice as they moved towards home

Jessie MfFarlane kept the letter held tight in her hand, and wondered what it could contain. It is possible she may have felt an inclination to open it—nay, it is just within the limits of probability that she had a good deal of trouble to prevent herself from opening the communication; but her perseverance, like most of that indulged in by the Scots, overcame all difficulties at last, and she did not have that minor crime upon her consolesses.

But what could it all mean?

Why had Vengha herself given her the paper? Why could not she have sent the letter to Jessie, as the message which led to Jessie's going to the tope outside the south gate? The only conclusion that Jessie came to was this—the letter was so important that Vengha, being unable or unwilling to deliver it herself, had assured herself of its safe arrival at its destination, by herself giving it into the hands of one whom as he knew was tries to her mistress's service. Subsequent events proved that Jessie was not far out in her reckoning.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE LETTER ITSELF.

THE LETTER ITSELF.

BACK NOW to Lots, about whom dangers are thickly crowding.

Nothing in her life can be more certain than this—that if she has heard of treason, and not warned the suborities, she is a traitoress, and may, perhaps, be arrested as one.

When she heard of the joint visit of the doctor and chaplain, did she anticipate what was about to happen? A short time after, before the end came, and when Highland Jessie was doing her work bravely, she admitted that when she heard the two men wanted to see her, a doll, stupid, narrow fear took possession of her reason, and in this state she remained till she entered her drawing-room, and saw the men. Then she knew their errand.

She had always, perhaps, feared Effingham at heart. He was so frank that he could not hide mistrust, and she had always, therefore, known that fight against himself as he might, the old doubt he felt towards her as an Indian was still powerful.

"Good morning," she said, weakly.

The two men waved the salutation past them. The times were not those for wishing "good morninga." Both men were simultaneously honest enough to give no answer to that needless wish.

They looked at each other, as though reciprocally inquiring who should speak first, and then with a slight inclination of the head the doctor mutely yielded the swind duty to the chaplain.

"Lady St. Maer," he said in an earnest, guarded tone, "you have heard the news of the spread of the mutiny."

"Yes," she replied, smilling whitely, "Clivey told me a few minutes ago."

minutes ago."

She used the familiar "Clivey" to soften them. She might as well have attempted to powder granite by means of a light

kiss.

"You knew of it before, possibly, Lady St. Maur."

She started, turned still more white, and then looked representfully at the chaplain. Then she thought for a moment, and she said, "Clive tells me that our little Arthur has reached chaputta safely: a letter came this morning."

asid, "Clive tells me that our little Arthur has reached discutta safely; a letter came this morning."

These words were an index to her rising fears, to the very soul of her thought. First, mark how she changed the "Clivey" into "Clive;" then note how in her fear she turned to the memory of her child. Playing with duplicity, that culminating joy of a woman's life, motherhood, had turned upon her, and, as it were, had already become her punishment. "No man can serve two masters, for either he will.—"Who needs the completion of the quotation? In her case, both masters were turning upon the double-dealing servant. She had sought to clutch two lands, two faiths, two lives, and now a barrier between her and earth was momentarily being built and strengthened.
"You knew of the coming mutiny before it burst out, Lady St. Maur."

Maur."

What could she do? Judging at this day, and calmly, years and years after the dread fight is over—years and years atter almost all the great who shone in that terrible and grand time are honoured dead—how shall we decide, knowing that she believed no power of hers could prevent the catastrophe?

What did she schieve? She but added to her wickedness.

"Mr. Graham," she said, "you are joking with me."

"Look in my isce, Lady St. Maur.—Well, am I joking?"

"No!"
This she said with a great sudden effort.
"You knew of the coming troubles before we did," he continued

nued. "No!" This time the word was defiant. She was beginning to was

with these men.
"Why were you in the temple, when I was only saved from death by the coming up of some of the 3—th?"

As he spoke, Phil started, more from the revelation on the face of the woman than the revelation in the words of the man.

death by the coming up of some of the 3—th?"

As he spoke, Firl started, more from the revelation on the face of the woman than the revelation in the words of the man.

Then she lied.

"I—I don't know what you mean?"

"My poor woman," said the minister, foregoing her title as the wife of an English baroneted gentleman, "do you deny having seem me strangled?"

Again the poor woman lied. She was thinking of her child and his father, and thinking that if she were disgraced they would fall. Why, a good woman will steal for her starving children; can you then blame overmuch her who lies to save her child from ignominy? She brought to her aid all the Indian cunning in which she had been nuttred. This man—this Graham—alone knew of her presence at the sacrifice; the enmity of the other could but be made up of drifting suspicions; so she said—

"If I were there, Mr. Graham, why did you not denounce me?"

Because I forgave you."

The words staggered her, as a great wave will shake a strong ship. But she still held out.

"And, pray, did \$0w see me there, doctor?"

"If I were there, Mr. Graham, why did you not denounce me?"

"Because I forgave you."

The words staggered her, as a great wave will shake a strong ship. But she still held out.

"And, pray, did you see me there, doctor?"

"No," said Phil, very gravely.

"I defy you to prove your assertion, Mr. Graham. The commandant would laugh at you."

The chaplain was not prepared for this bad bravery. In his questionable if he had ever seen a rat in such case.

Being, in fact, sllenced, Phil Effingham took up the war. He spoke clearly and sharply—something like the crack of a rifle.

"Lady St Maur, don't play with us You know thoroughly well that you have been mixed up with the mutineers, and I have no doubt many of your friends have."

"Proof, doctor—proof? These are mere words."

"Proof, ma'am—plenty of it," retorted the doctor, curtly,—"enough to hang all the 3—th. Don't forget that to Graham's evidence concerning the affair at the temple, I, and a dozen others, can add that the Nena was present; and it was on that very day you were visiting at his palace. Graham's story is also confirmed in another way. Why, when you recovered from you: trance, but a few days since,—why did you sak the day of the mouth? and why did you cry, unguarded as you were, "Too late! too late?" The mutiny had then but just broken forth. Half a dozen of us heard the expression. What else could it meen than this—that you were thinking of safety for yourself and, perhaps, husband? Plainly, Graham and I believe—are sure—you know that which will be still perhaps serviceable to us English. Will you speak?"

"What would you have me say?" she saked, almost mockingly, but the lips were trembling nevertheless. She was fiercely fighting for her child's honour by the endeavour to maintain her own. And in that war, se'n all wars, the worst shope out. The worst part of the woman, tutored in the worst stape of Hindestane education, was swaying her.

"You best know. Theses are our conditions. Tell all, and we will not implicate you. Your information may be used

Iere she smiled.

And if I had important news to tell, and thought fit not to

"And if I had important news to tell, and thought fit not to tell it?"

"Mr. Graham, here, will lodge an information in the proper quarter, and no human power can prevent your extest within the next-quarter of an hour. There is no time to lose; what is your decision? Either your confidence or your disgrace; in which," sdded Effingham, repeating the threat that had aiready hit so well—"in which your husband and child will share!"

"Would you not spare your brother office?" she said, trying to make a last, fait, weat bargain with men before whose mercy she stood, as though they were at hers.

"Come, Graham," said Phi!, "lat's be off. It is no use trying pity with this woman—cruss her! If Clive is anything of a mar, he will live to forget her. Come!"

The minister rose from his seat with a sigh, his passion having long since died; and without looking at the woman he turned towards the door.

Then she spoke. Unable to gain a victory, she sought to patch up a peace.

"Stop!" she oried—"I'll speak."
" Stop!" she oried—"I'll speak."
" Ha!" said Phil, turning back, and uttering a relieved sigh.
" I confess," she said, speaking hurriesly, and with a kind of madness in voice and look which was terrible to contemplate,—"I confess all! There has been a plot to destroy the English in India. I did not mean to hold my peace; but I feared for my child.

Yet I should have spoken on the day of the warning, had I had the power. You remember, Dr. Effingham, that you found a reddened dead stalk of a lotus in my hand: that was the sign—a lotus, with a reddened stalk. I had hoped the conspiracy would fail. I thought it had; and, when the sign came, I feared its coming least. You remember, doctor, how I was found outside this room with Vengha—Vengha leaning over me? How it happened I know not. I ran from the room intending to warn you all—to save you all—and then I fell suddenly down, as though the gods had smitten me!"

Here she looked wildly about her, as though she felt herself inspired.

Here she looked wildly about her, as though she felt herself inspired.

In splendid contrast with this terrible emotion was Phil Effingham's calm, pale, immovable face

"You were poisoced," he said, gravely, and in order to abolish all idea of inspiration.

"Was I? Then I knew no more till I came to my senses, and you were all about me. What then happened, you know better than I do. And, now, as regards myself, you know all."

"But what of the piot?"

Again this was the sails wolco of Phil Effinchem which spoke.

"But what of the plot?"
Again this was the calm voice of Phil Effingham which spoke.
She replied quickly, "I fear all endeavours to stop the mutiny rould be useless."
"Not till they fall," said Phil.
"You will not identify me with the information I will give

"Oh, you are going to give us information?" said Phil:

"write it?"
"They would recognize my hand."
"I'll take the pun," said Phil. "Be at peace," he added, puckering his eyebrows; "your name will in no way be mixed up in the affair."

"I'll fake the pun," said Phil. "Be at peace," he added, puckering his eyebrows; "jour name will in no way be mixed up in the affair."

"At least," she said, "you may do some good here."

"Heme!" cried Phil, ouddenly speaking with fierceness; "is the mutiny Herre.—In Lucknows!"

"Yes!" she said, with an indistinctness which was awful.

"Be quick, woman! Even I did not think murder lurked amongst ourselves! Quick! Where's paper and lak,?"

She was about to sound a bell, when there came a tap at the door; and then, before there could be time for permission to enter, Jessie opened the door, and streamed in, her "white plaidde," if that term is admissible, flying back over her shoulder.

"Hey, my lady; 'tis a letter, and for yersel!"

"What's the matter, Macfarlane?" Lota asked, dissembling once more, and speaking in her ordinary tones.

"Tis naething," she said.

"Give me the letter," she said, calmly. She little guessed how that letter was to govern her. At first she did not look at it; then she did so with indifference, telling the Scotch lassie to leave the room; and yet Jessie had barely closed the door behind her, when Lota was eagerly glaring at the interior of the letter.

Not unmarked by Phil she had started, apparently at some mark on the covering of the letter. Then she tore it open, literally rending it in pieces with a fierceness which was horrible.

Then came the change.

Have you ever seen a sunny sea swiftly darkened by a black cloud? From bright, beautiful water, it suddenly becomes black and threatening. But this is no fit simile of the change which passed over Lota's face. Ha! I have the simile.

Have you ever been looking on a spring-primrosed bank, and suddenly seen a snake's head rear itself amongst the tender green leaves? If so, you can comprehend the change upon the woman is face.

face.
The expression of repentance had lit up her face, and upon it now fell the shadow of hate and defiance.
She looked at both men.
"I will not speak!" she cried.
"Take care!" said Phil, retorting defiance on defiance.

"Take care!" said Phil, retorting defiance on defiance.

"Take thou care! I will not speak!"

Then she wound her arms about her neck. "Oh, why did they take me from my people—oh, why have I lived? My child—my child!"

hild!"
What had the letter contained?
Whatever it might be, it changed her from a woman to something nmeasurably fallen.
"Lady St. Maur," said Effingham, "there is no time to lose—my en is in my hand."
"I will not speak!"
"No?"

"I will not speak!"
"No?"
This word she uttered thunderously.
"No!"
Then God pity Clive St. Maur!" said Phil, flinging down the pen. "Come, Graham."
Without a word, the chaplain obeyed.
Outside the bungalow Phil paused.
"Shall I arrest her at once?" he said half aloud: "these Indians are so counting." Then, after a pause, he said, "No, I can't arrest St. Maur's wife. I can't do that, even to save the empire."
Had he done his duty he would have arrested Lady St. Maur before he left the room.
Then he tried to excuse himself to himself—a work in which no man can succeed.

man can succeed.

"Perhaps it is not so bad, after all—perhaps its only a rumour—perhaps the mutiny is confined to Meerut—but, by heaven, Graham, the commandant must know all."

Be quick, Effingham, be quick, if you would gain your end, street Lady St. Maur!

screet Lady St. Maur!
For the mutiny is spreading, though at Lucknow they have not yet heard of the massacre of women and children (a).

For the mutiny is spreading, though at Lucknow they have not yet heard of the massacre of women and children (a).

(a) As the massacre began at Meerut, so the First massacre of Englishwomen took place at that station. But there was a sliver lining even to that cloud, which it is as well to recall now that only the memory of the cloud remembs. In one of the earliest betters from India after the commencement of the outbreak, we read:—"Crowda," says the lady-writer, "began to harry past our grounds. Half were he uniform, half without. Many shots were being fired, and the shouting was awal. I could ever and snon hear my husband's name blessed by the poor madmen. Bungalows began to belt a state our own. We saw a poor lady in the verandah, a Mrs. Chambers. We bede the servants brig her ever the lew wall to us, but they were too confused to steend to me as first. The stables of that house were first burnt. We heard the shriets of the horse. Thes came the mob to the house facelt, with swful shouts and curses. We heard the doors broken in, and many, many shots; and at this moment my servants raid they had been to bring away lifes. Chambers, but had found her dead on the ground, out horribly, and she on the eve of her confirmment! Oh, night of horrors! Saill I heard shouts of my husband's name, and assurances that our house should be spread; but crowds kept threatening. I sinkest believed we should escape, but watched in agony with Eliza from the apper verandah. Every house is sight was blazing. At last a few horremes rode into the compound. I saw the cavalry uniform. 'Come, come,' I shouted, 'and save ms.' and paor Eliza joined. 'Fear nothing,' said the first man; 'no one shall in jure you.' Oh, how I thanked them? and in a minute they were with us in the opper room, and I tried to take their hands in mine; but they laid themselves at my feet, touching them with their foreheads. Our cavalry quark kept dashing through the compound, forcing back parties who rushed in to life the house. The pistole-shots rang on every side

Neither at Lucknow are they aware that the double-faced leader of the mutiny, the Neme, is at Bolun-Huber, a village near Mostrut, whence he issues his, so-far, secret proclamations (a).

Neither at Lucknow do they know that the English quarter of Meerut is in ruins, and that the English dead lie under them (b).

Party-riving in a moderate manner still went on at Lucknow—Lucknow still unwarned; still but faintly doubting.

Certainly, Phil Effingham was, in a small way, a traitor, in not arresting Lady St. Maur at once. And this much he confessed that very night, though to himself alone.

(To be continued in our next)

(a) Bolum Hussa—This viliage is infamously interesting as one of the small, unobtrusive spots at which the wretched, cowardly Nena held a preposterous court during those few terrible days of doubt between the outbreak of the mutiny and the certainty of the knowledge of its vast extens.

continent of the mutury and the certainty of the know-ledge of its vast extent.

(b) The Everish Quarters at Mernut.—We give a sketch of the English quarters at Mernut, at the time when at Luckov they were still hoping for the lost, and scarce fearing the worst. It is carcely rie-cessary to tell anew the story of the excesses which attended the subbresk at Mernut, and of which the murder of Colome Finnis seemed to be the signal. Other officers fell with the colonel, or in the terrible moments that ensued; "For," rays one account. "the moments that ensued; "For," rays one account. "the moments in the ensued; "For," rays one account. "the moments in the ensued; "For," rays one account. "the moments in the ensued; "For," and the whole body, thoroughly committed to the wildest excesses, realised through the native lines of canteniment, slaying, burs-ing, and destroying. Every house was first, and every fourlish man, woman, or child that fell in the way of the muthberrs were brilessly measured." [Not every house, and every Englishman, woman, and child, as the most (a) shows.

SCENE IN THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS

A DISCUSSION in the Berlin Chamber of Deputies last work, on a motion to increase the pay of the privates and non-commissioned officers of the army, while keeping the force at a moderate figure, gave rise to an animated discussion, which all but ended in a scene like the one in which Bockum Dolff's hat became so famous. Among other strenuously Herr von Boon's recent circular, praising the minister's sympathy for the soldier, but demanding why the Government should leave him so unprovided as described in that circular.

Proceeding with his attack, he said he wished the Minister of War were able to prove to him that an army for which, when a war broke out, articles of clothing had to be provided, was as ready and fit to take the field as one which already possessed such clothing.— (Great applause from the left)

Hereupon General von Roon rose, in excitement, to reply to what he termed the hot attack directed against him. He taxed Dr. Lovew with being the author of an article in the Liberal Correspondence, in which similar accessations had been brought against him. It was beneath his dignity to waste a word on the newspaper, but words spoken in that house were heard by the whole country, and rendered an answer necessary. Getting more and more excited and indignant, General von Roon proceeded to declare that no minister of war could remain unmoved in presence of such bruk (from the French brusque) and violent attacks.

These words provoked great agitation in the house, and President Grabow rang his beil.

Quiet being restored, the minister appealed to friend and foe whether he had not properly cared for the troops, whereupon the hight shouled in the house. Am Ore of the troops, whereupon the hight shouled in the house, and results was in reality, as 'rude and violent, and I sain of opinion that the Herr Fresident then intergrosed with the remark that the expression of the Herr War Minister is unsparitamentary. (Choers.) General von Roon Fight in the resident was in reality, as 'rude and violent had been a productiv

FROM LONDON OF PEKIN IN A WEEK.—The electric telegraph now extends, by way of Russia, to withis 200 miles of Kiatchka, a frontier emporium close to the Chinese empire, between which and Pekin, about 1,000 miles distant, there is a regular post established, so that now it would be quite possible to communicate with Pekin from London in a week.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.

A MERTING of the General Committee of the Victoria (Australia) Emigranta' Assisiance Society was held at their office, 27a., Buchlersbury, on the 15th of January, H. C. E. Childers, Esq., M.P., in the chair, to receive a report from the sub-committee on the subject of the future operations of the society. It appears that this society was formed in the month of March, 1863, to satist oligible labourers and operatives in emigrating to Victoria (Australia), and generally to stimulate emigration to that colony; and especially, in the first instance, to supplement a grant of £5,000 made by the Victoria Government to relieve the then existing distress in the cotton districts of the United Kingdom by means of emigration to Melbourna. During the past nine months, subscriptions have been received amounting to £9,025 5s. 10d. (exclusive of the £5,000 from the Government expended under the supervision of Mr. J. G. Knight, Hon. Secretary of the society), and 720 persons have been assisted to emigrate from Lancashire, Sootland, and Ireland. By letters received from the honsecretary of the Melbourne lumigration Consmittee, it appears that "under the cire of the department of the Trade and Cuestoms, the great majority of the immigrants have been advantageously placed in employment." It is confidently believed that emigrants judiciously selected will always be able to obtain good situations and fair wages. The society has expended about £4,500 in sending on the above smigrants to that the resurer has in hand at the present time a sum of money which will snable the committee to assist more than 800 persons to emigrate to Victoria. On the 1st of January's new code of rules and regulations for introducing emigrast isoo the obeay came into operation, full particulars of which can be obtained at the Emigration-office, in Bucklerabury. By these rules, single women, between the ages of signteen and thirty-five, qualified for defined to present to emigrate a for the colonial Government having thus provided for the emigration of head,

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

A LETTER has been addressed to Sir George Grey, Governor of New Zesland, on the above subject, bearing the signatures, among others, of the Earl of Chichester, Lord Ebury, Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart, Sir J. H. Lethbridge, Bart., Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. S. Gurney, M.P., William Edward Forster, M.P., Thomas Barley, M.P., William Edward Forster, M.P., Thomas Barley, M.P., William Williams, M.P., P. A. Taylor, M.P., Edward Baines, M.P., E. A. Leatham, M.P., John Brady, M.P., Samuel Morley, Thomas Fowell Buxtor, &c. The letter expresses regret that Sir George Grey's measures of reconciliation had failed, and the hope that his excellency would avail himself of the first favourable opportunity of endesvouring to terminate the war by negotiation, and especially would listen to any overture of peace which any of the natives who had taken up arms might make. The memorialists farther have been alarmed by the pertinactly with which, in some quarters, it has been proposed to confiscate the lands of all contumacious and rebellious natives. They say, as has been truly observed, such a policy as this would shut the door to any possible settlement of the difficulty except by the sword; in other words, it would lead to the extermination of a people who value their property in the soil even more than their existence, and who, despite their faults, are worthy of a better fate. We can conceive of no surer means of adding fuel to the fame of war, of extending the area of disaffection, and of making the natives fight with the madness of despair, than a policy of confiscation. It could not fail to produce in New Zealand the same bitter fruits of which it has yielded so plentiful a harvest in other countries where the strife of races has been perpetuated through successive generations, and that, too, with a relentlessness and a crueity which have made mankind blush for the species. We therefore pray that in the hour of viotory your excellency will temper justice with mercy, and give to the world another br

THE NATIONAL SHARSPERE

THE NATIONAL SHARSPERE

MEMORIAL.

The adjourned meeting of the Shakspere Memorial Committee was held on Monday afternoon, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, and was numerously attended.

The Archbishop of Dublis presided.

Mr. Wysiland Marsron read the fellowing report from the special committee appointed to draw up an address to the public:—

"The National Shakspere Committee having appointed us as a special committee to prepare a public address, we beg to state that, in the absence of any report from the committee which have been appointed to consider the questions of a form and site of a memorial in honour of Shakspere, your committee feel it would be premature to submit any address for public circulation. We beg to report for the information of the National Committee that the following suggestions have met with the approval of the special committee:

1. That a memorial be erseted in London, which shall afford soope for the illustration of Shakspere's works by architects, painters, and scalptors. 2. The adoption of measures to scure a public holiday throughout the kingdom on Saturday, the 23rd of April next.

2. A particular security of the special committee on the same day, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Carden, of music composed of the poetry of Shakspere 4. An arrangement, if prescioable, for one or more performances, dramatic or musical, from one of more performances, dramatic or musical, from Shakspere's works, to commence on the 23rd of April next, such performances being in addition to those which have been already promised in aid of the fund by most of the principal London matingers. 5. A public diring on the 23rd of April next.

1. Committee the Shakspere's and public diring on the 23rd of April next.

1. Committee the state of the fund by most of the principal London matingers.

2. The defendance of the principal London matingers.

the 23rd of April next
(Signed)

"Hobert Vanghan (chairman),
Westland Marston, Tom Taylor,
F. G. Temlins, Houry Barnett,
Shirley Brooks, Theodore Martin, W. H. Dixon."

Mr. Lawrenca moved the following resolution,
which was carried:—"That the sum of not less
than £50,000 recommended by the council to be
received by public subscriptionsfor the Shakaper
ememorial be approved, it being the opinion of this
committee that a mountment worthy of Shakaper
and worthy of the country may be exceed for
about that amount, and that, in the event of the
subscription exceeding the cost of the memorial,
such surplus should be given to benevolesh institutions representing art, literature, and the drama,
in such amounts as shall be approved of by the
committee voting by written assent."

H HER LINE

Sr. Paul's Cathedral.—The Glasgow Berald says:—"Bothe time ago the accomplished Desh Milman of St. Paul's Cathedral, accompanied by the architect in charge of that national edifice and a friend prefoundly versed in glass painting, visited the windows of our cathedral, and studied them with great care. They made excelul inquiries into our preceedings, and the result has been a resolution to follow the example set in Glasgow. Windows for the east end of St. Faul's are now being designed by that enthent artist, M. Julius Schnorr, and are to be executed at Munich. As zight naturally be supposed, this has led to some dissatisfaction on the part of those who take a different view of this subject, but the fact remains that such has been the result of a calm estimate of the glass ere; and in a competition for the decoration of the vanit of the appendix for the decoration of the vanit of the appendix for Paul's a French art ist, M. Iriqueti, has been the saccessful competitor."

the decoration of the vanit of the apse of St. Paul's, a French art is, M. Triqueti, has been the successful competitor."

New English Towns.—A single generation since, and the present town of Middlesberough-on-the-Tees consisted of but one house. A railway making it a port for the coal shipping trade had reised its population to 7,893 at the ceasus of 1851; then came the discovery of the value of the ironstone in the neighbourhood, and the result is that the population now exceeds 23 000. The new town of West Hartlepool has sprung up as in a night; there was no such name in the ceasus returns of 1851, but in 1861 it had 12,603 inhabitants. Alderaholt also is a new creation; in 1851 there were not 1,000 people in the parish; in 1861 there were 7,755 without reckoning the soldiers themselves. The parochial chapelry of Birkenhead mostered 200 parishboars in 1821; in 1861 it had 36,212, and the whole borough \$1,649. Redhill is the child of the railroad; the "foreign" of Reigate had 3,287 inhabitants in 1851s, and 7,967 in 1861. There were many remarkable instances of growth in the ten years between the ceasus of 1851 and that of 1861.

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Dv. WATAON (of the Lock Hospital) has just published by VERY MAN HIS OWN DOOTOR With simple ruley and remedies for the "wid" cure" of debility, secret disorders, marriage imperintensa, and other informatics, which can be privately cored by the suffere bimodi, in shift time, and it is niffled cultary. Best arresery or we have by Dr. Wessen. I, South-nessons. Hedical-disary, London, W.C.

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